

Public Health Reports

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 13, 1900.

No. 28.

NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who, at any time, fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

UNITED STATES.

Smallpox at Cape Nome.

The following correspondence with regard to smallpox at Cape Nome is self-explanatory. It is to be prefaced, however, by the statement that intimation was received by the Bureau from the officers of the Service on Puget Sound to the effect that there was a possible necessity for guarding against smallpox at Cape Nome. Measures were taken to this end early in June. Acting Assistant Surgeon Eagleson, at Seattle, inspected vessels leaving that point for Cape Nome. Some of these vessels were even remanded to Port Townsend Quarantine before leaving, and all were instructed that if they had smallpox on board during the voyage, either way, they should report at Port Townsend Quarantine for inspection upon their return. Two thousand vaccine points had been sent to Cape Nome, and, as may be seen in the telegram to Assistant Surgeon Earle, he will take 5,000 more with him. Still further supplies will be furnished as needed, and every effort will be made to prevent the spread of the disease in mining camps.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Name, Alaska, June 20, 1900.

SIR: I respectfully report that the steamer *Ohio* arrived at this port on the 14th instant, with 700 passengers and 2 well-developed cases of smallpox on board. Learning by chance that the vessel had smallpox on board at Seattle, I was able to board her with the local health officer

as she came to anchor, but not before some 15 of her passengers were able to escape in the swarm of boats that surrounded the vessel. There being absolutely no organization, stability, or force to the local government, and the question being so vital and momentous to the situation here, I deemed it my duty, as the only representative of the Department comprehending quarantine and its enforcement, to assume the responsibility and take immediate action to prevent the disease reaching the shore. After carefully considering the situation I selected Egg Island, near St. Michael Harbor, as the most available and desirable place in this region for a quarantine station. It is far enough from the shore to preclude the possibility of passengers escaping, has a comparatively safe anchorage, and can almost always be reached from St. Michael. No other place in this vicinity that is not now filled with people possesses these advantages. The *Ohio* was ordered to Egg Island on the night of the 14th instant, and arrived on the 15th. I proceeded by another vessel the same day, and with the aid of First Lieut. P. M. Cochran, U. S. A., commanding Fort St. Michael, a camp was built on the island to which the 2 smallpox patients were removed on the night of the 15th instant. The vessel was then detained in quarantine off the island until such time as it is considered safe for her passengers to be landed. For the station on the island, I engaged Dr. F. N. C. Jeraula, a nurse, and cook, and instituted at this point a proper boating and inspection service for all arriving vessels, engaging Dr. S. J. Cale for that purpose.

On account of the conditions here, and the total lack of facility, it has been impossible as yet to arrange for the removal of the remainder of the passengers from the vessel, but upon the arrival of Gen. George M. Randall, commanding department of Alaska, an effort will be made to accomplish this. In the meantime all the passenger of the *Ohio* have been vaccinated and so far I have had no reports of new cases among them.

On the 16th instant, the steamer *Santa Anna* arrived with 350 passengers and 1 case of smallpox. She also was placed in quarantine at Egg Harbor, and her smallpox patient removed to the camp on shore.

Since that time the arriving vessels have been found free from infectious diseases, and their passengers have been allowed to land. On the 16th instant 2 cases of varioloid were found on shore at the mouth of Nome River, 4 miles from this place. The cabin in which they were was immediately quarantined and steps taken to see that no communication was had with it. The persons affected arrived at this port on the steamer *Oregon*, of Seattle, and were landed from that vessel on the 13th instant without any report by the master and before any knowledge of the danger of such a disease coming here had reached me. The master of the *Oregon* claims that the cases were reported by the ship's surgeon as being a mild form of chicken pox. The *Oregon's* passengers were all on shore and the vessel practically discharged before the cases were discovered. No new cases have been discovered on shore since, but in view of the above circumstances an outbreak may occur at any time. At present there must be fully 12,000 people here, and proper accommodation for not more than one-fourth of that number. The people are all in a continual state of unrest and excitement, and should the disease become epidemic it would be a calamity and most likely spread through this whole northern country, with no means of care or prevention. I do not wish to cause unnecessary alarm, but can not urge too strongly a proper and sufficient inspection of all passengers leaving for this

July 13, 1900

point, the stationing of proper medical officers here, and the shipment of sufficient vaccine matter.

The expenses attendant upon this matter will be considerable, and I respectfully request the Department's approval of my action.

Respectfully,

D. H. JARVIS,

First Lieutenant, R. C. S., Acting Special Agent.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Telegram.]

SEATTLE, WASH., June 30, 1900.

Steamer *Ohio* from San Francisco and Seattle arrived June 14 with 2 cases of smallpox. Vessel placed in quarantine at Egg Island near St. Michael and the most desirable place. Established camp on Egg Island and took patients ashore there. Steamer *Santa Anna* arrived June 16 with 1 case and will be disposed of in same way. It is reported steamer *Oregon* landed 1 case here without reporting. It will be investigated. Situation deemed very serious in view of chaotic condition of this place. Suggest inspection of passengers before sailing from Seattle and San Francisco, and a proper quarantine officer here if possible. In absence of proper officers and total lack of government here, I assumed responsibility and have incurred necessary expenses. Request approval of action and expenses upon arrival. General Randall will request his cooperation.

JARVIS,

Acting Special Agent.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1900.

Respectfully referred to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, with the information that Lieutenant Jarvis has been advised by wire, through the office of the collector of customs at Port Townsend, Wash., that his action is approved; that the subject will be referred to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and that a separate account should be submitted for expenses incurred by him.

H. A. TAYLOR,

Assistant Secretary.

[Telegram.]

NOME, ALASKA, June 29,
via San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1900.

Ten cases smallpox at this port in last three days; 1 death to-day. All were passengers from steamship *Oregon*. *Oregon* sailed for Seattle; have established camp and removed cases there. Urge proper officers and sufficient vaccine matters be sent. Fifteen thousand people in immediate vicinity. Absolutely no civil authority here, and I have had to take measures to isolate and prevent spread of disease. Steamers *Ohio* and *Santa Anna* released from quarantine; passengers all vaccinated and vessels cleaned as well as possible. Patients on Egg Island improving. No new cases arrived by vessel.

J. H. JARVIS,
Acting Special Agent.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Telegram.]

NOME, ALASKA, July 2,
 via Port Townsend, Wash., July 11, 1900.

Twenty cases smallpox to date. Measures taken to isolate and care for all cases, but facilities are poor. Need medical officers to charge.

JARVIS,
Acting Special Agent.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1900.

Take first available steamer either from San Francisco or Seattle for Cape Nome. Confer with Lieutenant Jarvis, Revenue Cutter Service, acting special agent of Treasury Department, who has established a quarantine. Arrange with him and with General Randall for maintaining maritime quarantine. If there is any trouble, act under advice of Lieutenant Jarvis. Before going, confer with Kinyoun as to quantity sulphur and bichloride, and number of dutch ovens or pots for fumigation, order same and ship speediest practicable route, transmitting bills here. Have sent 1,000 vaccine points to Captain Roberts, cutter *Manning*, at Nome. Will mail 5,000 vaccinations unless you can purchase good virus in San Francisco, in which case purchase and take with you. If possible, extend shore aid to the extent of vaccinations. If more help absolutely required, confer with Jarvis. Keep correct account of expenditures and bills. Call on Surgeons Gassaway and Kinyoun for necessary blanks and stationery. Wire Bureau any further needs and when you go. With approval Secretary of the Treasury.

WYMAN.

Assistant Surgeon EARLE,
Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Plague in San Francisco.

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 27, pages 1691-1695.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1900.

Southern Pacific representatives here request certificates be given to Chinamen arriving on steamers at San Francisco destined for Texas and Mexico, in order to meet requirements of Texas and Mexican quarantines. These quarantines are not maintained by any advice or order of the Government and certificates are simply to prevent stopping of transportation over Southern Pacific lines. Suggest you see Judge Morrow, that there may be no misunderstanding about it, and, if not in any way objected to by the court, you are authorized to issue certificates accordingly.

WYMAN.

KINYOUN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Reports from the Mexican border.

Laredo, Tex., July 1, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 30, 1900: Persons inspected and passed on Mexican National Railroad, 413; Mexican immigrants inspected and passed, 27; Italian immigrants inspected and passed, 7; immigrants

vaccinated, 7. Italian immigrants mentioned above entered Mexico at Tampico and were in Mexico about four months. Disinfected 3 trunks of wearing apparel which had been on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; owner had been away the required length of time.

Laredo, Tex., June 29, 1900—Yellow fever on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.—Yesterday morning a person from Pueblo, Mexico, informed me that many persons from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have recently arrived at Pueblo and report that yellow fever is very malignant this year, and that the press reports from that section do not give full accounts of the fever now raging on the isthmus from Coatzacoalcos to Salina Cruz. The party who informed me is reliable, and says refugees from the isthmus are flocking to Oaxaca and Pueblo daily. Dr. J. M. McKnight, of this city, received a letter from his brother-in-law this morning, who is residing on the isthmus, stating that the death rate from yellow fever at Coatzacoalcos this season is 90 per cent of those who take the fever.

I inclose a railroad map which shows the communication. A railroad now runs 32 miles south of Oaxaca, and I am informed there is a short overland route from there to Tehuantepec, also that the fever extends along the Tehuantepec River. Oaxaca has an altitude of 6,000 feet, and the fever has never been known to propagate there, but I notice in to-day's press reports of persons from the isthmus dying there.

Laredo, Tex., June 30, 1900—Yellow fever reported at Laguna and Progreso.—A person from State of Campeche, Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, passed through to-day, via Tampico, Mexico. He reports 20 cases of yellow fever at Laguna, and also states that he was informed it was also existing at Progreso and a few minor places on the peninsula. He was ten days out from Tampico, Mexico. His baggage was disinfected. Two other persons were with him. It took them six days to reach Monterey from Laguna. The port of Laguna is called Carmen on the map. These persons state that the authorities on the peninsula of Yucatan expect a severe epidemic this season on account of rains and filth. They report Tampico not infected; also that baggage from infected ports is disinfected at Tampico. There have been 10 persons passed through from Tampico this week, 7 of whom had no baggage.

Laredo, Tex., June 30, 1900—Yellow fever serum.—Advices from City of Mexico state that the Federal board of health have appointed a commission to investigate the yellow-fever serum of Dr. Bellinzaghi, yellow fever expert from Brazil. They will use the serum at Vera Cruz and on the isthmus. They are using serum on a patient at the City of Mexico at present.

Laredo, Tex., July 3, 1900.—Kilpatrick, the American suffering from yellow fever at City of Mexico, on whom Dr. Bellinzaghi's yellow-fever serum is being used, is reported as doing well. A reliable person on to-day's train informed me that the American physician in charge of the case said he would in all probability recover.

Laredo, Tex., July 3, 1900—Precautions against yellow fever in Mexico.—Your telegram July 2 received at 7 p. m. July 2. State health officer telegraphed local State quarantine officer at this port on June 30 practically as follows: "Quarantine all points south of City of Mexico. Take each person's oath individually, with signature." There have been no further requirements at present. This quarantine includes all places south of Mexico, infected and noninfective, viz, Pueblo, Oaxaca, etc., but to which points persons having yellow fever frequently go and die. The City of Mexico should be in the same condition, but as yet the State has not quarantined against that point. The guards I have placed at the

footbridge and ferry have been instructed to administer oath, as required by State, to all persons not personally known to them as having been in Laredo or Nuevo Laredo during the past few days. All immigrants or suspicious characters will be held until I can personally inspect them and determine their status.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Enteric fever at Juneau, Alaska.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, June 16, 1900.

SIR: There is reported by last steamer only 1 case of smallpox in Seattle. I think the supply of vaccine now on hand sufficient.

There are at present 24 cases of typhoid fever in the hospital at this port, coming from "Silver Bow Basin" mining camp, about 4 miles northeast of Juneau. These cases are all under the care of the camp surgeon, and no consultation has been had so far, and no specific cause found for the start of the disease.

Respectfully,

SAM'L. C. LEONHARDT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my letter of July 2 last, relative to the smallpox situation, 4 new cases have been reported; 2 developed in No. 501 Marks alley SE., and 2 were taken from the detention camp, having previously been exposed to a case now in the hospital. Ten cases have been discharged from the hospital cured. There were, therefore, in this District, at the close of the 8th instant, 11 cases of smallpox, all confined in the hospital.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD,
Health Officer.

Smallpox again at Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, ILL., July 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended July 7, 1900, 7 cases of smallpox in this city.

This city's freedom from the disease was, consequently, short-lived. This, however, is not surprising, as there are numerous avenues of infection. Most of these last cases had been berry picking at Villa Ridge, where there have been several cases of smallpox. All of the patients are negroes, 1 of whom is quite ill.

Since November 18, 1899, there has been a total of 115 cases and 6 deaths reported.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Smallpox in Indiana in June, 1900.

June 1, Silver Island, 1 case, boy, not vaccinated. June 4, Gibson County, 2 cases, males, 31 and 3 years of age. June 5, Clay County, 1 case, death hemorrhagic; Tunnelton, Lawrence County, 1 case, died, adult, vaccinated 5 times; Tunnelton, Lawrence County, 1 case, child. June 7, Starke County, 3 cases. June 1 to 8, Elwood, Madison County,

20 cases. June 9, Jeffersonville, Clark County, 3 cases, adults, never vaccinated. June 10, Johnson County, 1 case, adult. June 12, Frankfort, Clinton County, 1 case, adult. June 13, Lawrence County, 2 cases. June 15, Jonesboro, Green County, 7 cases. June 20, Jonesboro, Green County, 2 cases. June 23, Frankfort, Clinton County, 1 case. June 26, Jonesboro, 5 cases. June 28, Lyford, 1 case; Frankton, Madison County, 1 case. June 30, Warren County, 1 case. June 1 to June 30, Indianapolis, Marion County, 3 cases; Irvington, Marion County, 9 cases; Anderson, Madison County, 28 cases. June 1 to 15, Alexandria, Madison County, 12 cases. One death at Alexandria.

Smallpox in Charlestown, W. Va., under control.

CAMP WASHINGTON,
Charlestown, W. Va., July 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there are now confined within this camp 27 persons convalescent from smallpox and 55 "suspects." Four smallpox cases have developed within the suspect camp—the last on July 3. There has not been a new case reported in the town of Charlestown for ten days, and in my opinion the epidemic is now under control.

Respectfully,

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 115,000. Total number of deaths, 197, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 2, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1900. Total number of deaths, 143, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 3, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Stamford.—Month of July, 1900. Estimated population, 19,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases.

ILLINOIS—*Springfield*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Month of May. Total number of deaths, 33, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of June, 1900. Census population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 35, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 30, 1900, from 50 observers indicate that diarrhea, cholera infantum, and measles increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 170, measles at 61, scarlet fever at 47, enteric fever at 23, whooping cough at 22, diphtheria at 13, smallpox at 7, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 5 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated popu-

lation, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including whooping cough, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of May, 1900, from 156 cities, towns, and villages having an aggregate estimated population of 7,400,000, show a total of 10,957 deaths, including diphtheria, 290; enteric fever, 102; measles, 163; scarlet fever, 71; whooping cough, 111; smallpox, 1, and 1,285 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The months of April and May are commonly very nearly the same in their average mortality, both that of the different causes of death and the total. The mortality of the present month was 1,532 less than that of April, the average number of deaths daily having been less by 63, and the death rate 17.5 against 20.5. The decrease has occurred in all the sanitary districts, but is largest in those having larger urban population, and the urban death rate for the entire State has fallen from 21.6 in April to 17.5, the rural being 15.4 this month against 16.1 in April. There were 200 fewer deaths under 5 years of age.

Zymotic diseases caused nearly the same mortality as in April. Diarrheal diseases were moderately increased, measles moderately diminished although continuing to be reported as extensively prevalent through much of the State and the deaths from it are above the average.

Acute respiratory diseases caused 1,900 deaths, which is less by 1,062 than in April. There were still 450 more deaths than the average for May and a far larger mortality than from any other group, being 17.4 per cent of all deaths; but in April it was 24 per cent. This comparative decrease was greatest in the maritime districts, though still causing 18.7 per cent of its deaths; of 2,164 deaths in rural towns but 15 per cent were from this cause. Other local diseases were diminished by 300 deaths. Old age and unclassified diseases were together the cause of 178 fewer deaths.

La grippe has continued to prevail, though decreased in severity and may be estimated to have caused approximately 1,500 deaths. It has affected the death rate of all parts of the State pretty uniformly.

Smallpox, 1 case, was reported June 7 in the town of Stockport, the subject being a negro laborer in a brickyard, coming from the South; also at Sayville on Long Island, June 16, 1 case apparently contracted while traveling on a train in Pennsylvania, and possibly taken from one of the train employees. In the localities last reported there is no extension of the disease and some are probably clear of it. One death from smallpox occurred during the month in New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Wilmington.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 44. No deaths from contagious diseases.

PENNSYLVANIA—York.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 1 from diphtheria.

TENNESSEE—Knoxville.—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000—white, 38,000; colored, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 58—white, 43; colored, 17, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 5, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Inspection of immigrants at Baltimore during the week ended June 30, 1900.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, June 30, 1900.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 30, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 26	Steamship Dresden	Bremen	213
June 27	Steamship Rhein	do.	191
	Total		404

**PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.***Inspection of immigrants at Baltimore during the year ended June 30, 1900.***PORT OF BALTIMORE, MD., July 2, 1900.**

SIR : In accordance with paragraph 646, regulations Marine-Hospital Service, I have the honor to make the following report of immigrants inspected at this port during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Month.	Number Inspected.	Number Rejected.	Cause of rejections.
July	1,786	0	
August	1,777	3	1 ankylosis, 1 loss of leg, 1 loss of arm.
September	1,878	1	Senility.
October	1,784	1	Goitre.
November	2,674	6	4 senility, 1 goitre, 1 ankylosis.
December	1,199	0	
January	668	4	2 trachoma, 2 favus.
February	2,067	0	
March	3,206	0	
April	4,144	0	
May	4,415	0	
June	1,939	0	
Total	27,537	15	

Respectfully,**GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended June 23, 1900.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, July 1, 1900.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 23, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 24	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	44
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	do.....	80
June 25	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	2
Do....	Steamship Michigan.....	Liverpool, England.....	30
June 27	Steamship Hibernian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	9
Do....	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	3
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	8
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	8
Do....	Steamship Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	20
June 28	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	59
Do....	Steamship Yarmouth.....	do.....	34
Do....	Steamship Florida.....	Sydney and Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	37
June 29	Steamship La Grande Duchesse.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	27
June 30	Steamship Prince Arthur.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	17
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	11
Do....	Steamship McPherson.....	Cuban ports.....	208
Do....	Steamship Ultonia.....	Liverpool.....	275
Total			872

**GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.***Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 30, 1900.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 2, 1900.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 30, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 24	Steamship L' Aquitaine.....	Havre.....	370
Do....	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	381
June 25	Steamship City of Rome.....	Glasgow.....	223
Do....	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	344
June 26	Steamship Main.....	Bremen.....	352
Do....	Steamship Archimede.....	Genoa and Naples.....	870
June 27	Steamship State of Nebraska.....	Glasgow.....	31
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	809
Do....	Steamship Bremen.....	Bremen.....	406
Do....	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	do.....	540
June 28	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	369
June 29	Steamship Capri.....	Santos.....	26
June 30	Steamship Phenicia.....	Hamburg.....	1,345
Total			6,066

**THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.**

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended June 30, 1900.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, June 30, 1900.**

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 30, 1900
also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 24	Steamship Waecland	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	192
June 25	Steamship Tyr.....	Jamaica.....	1
June 27	Steamship Potomac.....	Swansea.....	1
June 29	Steamship Aragonia.....	Antwerp.....	214
	Total.....		408

**JNO. J. S. ROGERS,
Commissioner.**

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos during the week ended June 30, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, July 2, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 30, 1900: June 29, steamship *Bergen*, from Vera Cruz, with 1 Mexican immigrant.

Respectfully,

**F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana during the week ended June 30, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 30, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 30, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 25	Steamship Aransas	New Orleans and Key West	13
June 26	Steamship Yucatan.....	Campeche, Vera Cruz, Progreso.....	17
June 29	Steamship Algiers.....	New Orleans.....	10
Do.....	Steamship Leon XIII.....	Vera Cruz	5
June 30	Steamship Tulia	Glasgow, Santander, Corunna, Vigo Villagarcia.	225
	Total.....		270

Respectfully,

**H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended June 23, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 23, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 23, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 20	Haitian schooner Idamente.....	Port au Prince, Haiti	6
Do.....	Haitian schooner Euphise	do	8
June 22	British schooner Golden Rule.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	38
June 23	Norwegian steamship Krim	Montego Bay, Jamaica	15
	Total		69

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Ponce during the week ended June 23, 1900.

PONCE, P. R., *June 25, 1900.*

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 23, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 17	French steamship St. Domingue.....	Port au Prince and St. Domingo.....	1
June 21	Provisional flag steamship Maria Herrera.	Cuba and St. Domingo.....	4
	Total.....		5

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at San Juan during the week ended June 23, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 23, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended June 23, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
June 18	Spanish steamship Isla de Panay.....	Havana, Colon, Sabanilla, Puerto-Cabello, La Guayra, Ponce.	3
June 22	Provincial flag steamship Maria Herrera.	Havana, Nuevitas, Baracoa, Santiago, St. Domingo, Macoris, Ponce.	8
June 23	Spanish steamship Miguel M. Pinillos.	Barcelona, Mallorca, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife.	3
	Total.....		14

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
1	UNITED STATES:				
2	Alexandria, Va.	July 7			
3	Beaufort, N. C.	June 23			
	Brunswick, Ga.	June 30	Sp. sc. Antonio Possible(a)	June 21	Georgetown, Demerara.
			Sp. brig. Virgenes (a)	June 23	San Juan.
			Sp. brig Joven Ana.	June 24	Cienfuegos.
			Nor. bk. Kotka	do	Cape Town.
			Sp. brig Fé	June 23	Havana.
4	Cape Charles, Va.	do	Sp. bk. Irene.	do	do
		July 7	Nor. ss. Vidar.	July 2	Laguna via New York.
5	Cape Fear, N. C.	June 30			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.	do			
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	July 7			
8	Eureka, Cal.	June 23	Br. bk. Aberyswith Castle.	June 18	Shanghai.
			Br. bk. City of Adelaide	June 21	Honolulu.
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.	June 30			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Nor. bk. Homewood.	June 24	Rio de Janeiro.
			Br. bgtn. Foster Rice.	June 26	Havana.
			Am. sc. L. N. Dantzler.	June 27	Frontera.
			Am. sc. Magnolia.	June 28	Progreso.
11	Los Angeles, Cal.	June 21			
		June 28			
12	Newbern, N. C.	June 30			
		July 7			
13	Pascagoula, Miss.	June 30			
		July 8			
14	Port Angeles, Wash.	June 30			
15	Port Townsend, Wash.	do	Am. sc. Nokomis (a)	June 22	Manila.
			Am. ship John Currier.	June 26	Hongkong.
16	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	July 7			
17	San Diego, Cal.	June 30			
18	San Francisco, Cal.	do	Br. ship Thalatta.	June 27	Sydney.
			Br. str. Moana.	June 29	do
19	San Pedro, Cal.	June 28			
20	Savannah, Ga.	June 30	Am. sc. Luis G. Rabel (a).	June 17	Sagua la Grande.
			Br. bk. Carl von Dobeln (a)	June 21	Barbados via Delaware Breakwater.
21	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do	Am. sc. Lucy A. Davis.	June 25	Cardenas.
			Sp. ship Palamos (a)	June 24	Barcelona.
			Nor. bk. Kotka.	June 25	Cape Town.
22	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	June 23	Am. sc. Maplewood	June 19	Matanzas.
			Br. schr. Royalist	June 23	Cardenas.
			do	do	do
		June 30	Br. ss. Widdrington.	June 27	Havana.
23	Washington, N. C.	July 7			
24	CUBA:				
25	Calbarien.	June 30			
26	Cardenas.	do			
	Cienfuegos.	do	Nor. ss. Bergen.	June 29	Vera Cruz.

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2					1
3	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.	June 26		
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Remanded to South Atlantic Quarantine.		1 case typhus fever on arrival.	
	do	Disinfected and held.			
	do	do			
4	Norfolk	Held under observation.	July 6		4
5					8
6					1
7				No report.	2
8	Eureka	Fumigated.	June 20		3
	do	Held for instructions.	June 23	No transactions.	
9				do	
10	Ship Island	Disinfected and held.			5
	Pascagoula	do			
	do	do			
	Handsboro	do			
11					1
12				No transactions.	1
13				do	
14					2
15	Port Townsend	Crew bathed; clothing and forecastle disinfected.	June 24	No report.	5
	Seattle	Partial disinfection; crew bathed and clothing disinfected.	June 27		18
16					33
17					5
18	San Francisco	Held for partial disinfection.	June 27	Cabin and forecastle disinfected; crew bathed and effects disinfected. Crew (69) and steerage (86) bathed and effects disinfected; baggage of cabin passengers (49) from Sydney disinfected; oriental crew and steerage passengers on Japanese ss. Nippon Maru, from Hongkong, bathed and effects disinfected.	20
	do	Held for disinfection of hold.	July 1	No transactions.	
19					
20	Savannah	Disinfected and held.	June 25		1
	do	do	June 30		
21	do	do	June 25		2
	Brunswick	do			
	do	do		1 case suspicious fever convalescent.	
22	Apalachicola	Disinfected.	June 23		
	Mobile	Held for disinfection.			
	do	Disinfected.	June 26		
	do	do	June 28		
23				No transactions.	
24					7
25					16
26	Cienfuegos	Held.		Allowed to discharge cattle at the wharf.	12

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
27	CUBA—Continued.				
27	Daiquiri.....	June 23			
28	Gibara.....	do.....			
29	Guantanamo.....	do.....			
30	Havana.....	June 30	Tug Guillermo Lopez..... Bge. Bella Catalina..... Bge. Michaela..... Br. ss. Hyades..... Ss. Aransas..... Br. ss. Hortensius..... Sc. Marie Cooper.....	June 23 do..... do..... June 25 June 26 do..... June 30	Tampa..... do..... do..... St. Vincent..... Cardenas..... St. Vincent..... Tampa.....
31	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....			
32	Manzanillo.....	June 23			
33	Matanzas.....	June 30	Sc. Agnes Bell..... Sc. Doctor Lykes..... Sc. Laura..... Ss. King Griffydd..... Ss. Chalmette.....	June 26 June 27 June 28 June 29 do.....	Tampa..... Key West..... Miami..... Sagua..... Cardenas.....
34	Nuevitas.....	do.....			
35	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 23	U. S. A. transport Mc- Pherson.	June 23	Manzanillo.....
36	PHILIPPINES:				
	Manila.....	June 26			
37	PORTO RICO:				
37	Ponce.....	June 16			
		June 23	Sp. ss. Isla de Panay.....	June 17	Havana.....
38	San Juan.....	do.....	Sp. ss. Isla de Panay.....	June 18	do.....
39	Subports—				
39	Aguadilla.....	do.....			
40	Arecibo.....	do.....			
41	Arroyo.....	do.....			
42	Humacao.....	do.....			
43	Mayaguez.....	do.....			

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure
1	Ancioite, Fla.....	July 9			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.....			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.....			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	June 30			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	July 7			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.....			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	June 30			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	June 23			
12	Key West, Fla.....	July 7			
13	Mayport, Fla.....	do.....			
14	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	June 30	Sc. Lizzie H. Partrick (a). Nor ss. Normandie..... Br. ss. Widdrington.....	June 23 June 29 June 30	Havana..... Progreso..... Cuban ports and Tortugas Quar- antine.
15	New Bedford, Mass.....	July 7			
16	New Orleans, La.....	do.....			
17	Newport, News, Va.....	do.....			
18	Newport, R. I.....	do.....			
19	New York, N. Y.....	do.....			
20	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....			
21	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....			
22	Providence, R. I.....	do.....			
23	Quintana, Tex.....	June 30			
24	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....			
25	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	June 23			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
27				No report.	
28				do.	
29					6
30	Punta Rassa.	Disinfected.	June 24		16
	do	Partial disinfection	do		
	do	do	do		
	New Orleans	Disinfected.	June 26		
	do	do	June 28		
	do	do	June 29		
	Tampa	Being disinfected			
31				No report.	
32					9
33	Matanzas.	Passed without inspection.	June 26		5
	do	do	June 27		
	do	do	June 28		
	do	do	June 29		
34			do		9
35	Boston	Boarded and passed.	June 23		12
36					79
37					3
	Barcelona	Held.	June 17		4
	Grand Canary	do	June 19	Baggage of local passengers disinfected.	10
39				No transactions.	
40				No transactions.	1
41				No transactions.	
42					2
43					1

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6				do	
7				No transactions.	
8				do	
9				No report	
10				do	
11				do	
12				do	21
					16
13				No report.	
14	Mobile	Disinfected and held.	June 28		12
	do	do			
	do	Held to complete period.			
15				No report.	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	
21				do	
22				No transactions.	
23					6
24					1
25				No report.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 29, 1900, to July 13, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	June 16.....	1		
Saguache County	June 10.....	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 18-June 30...	19		
Total for District, same period, 1899.		0		
Illinois:				
Chicago	June 24-June 30...	2		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		3		
Indiana:				
Clarke County.....	June 1-June 30...	3		
Clay County	do	1	1	
Clinton County.....	do	2		
Gibson County.....	do	2		
Green County.....	do	14		
Johnson County.....	do	1		
Lawrence County.....	do	4	1	
Madison County:				
Alexandria.....	do	12	1	
Anderson.....	do	28		
Elwood.....	do	20		
Frankton.....	do	1		
Marion County:				
Indianapolis	do	3		
Irvington.....	do	9		
Starke County.....	do	3		
Warren County.....	do	1		
Total for State		104	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0		
Kansas:				
Wichita.....	June 17-June 30...	9		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	June 24-June 30...	16		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		8		
Louisiana:				
Caddo.....	June 17-June 23...	3	0	
New Orleans.....	June 17-June 30...	28	9	
Shreveport	do	7		
Total for State.....		38	9	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		7		
Maryland:				
Baltimore	June 24-June 30...	3		
Cumberland.....	June 17-June 23...	3		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State same period, 1899.		31		
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	June 24-June 30...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		4	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota:				
Anoka.....	June 16-June 25...	1	.....
Carlton.....	do.....	1	.....
Duluth.....	do.....	12	.....
Minneapolis.....	do.....	7	.....
Princeton.....	do.....	1	.....
Scott County.....	do.....	39	.....
Wright County.....	do.....	2	.....
Total for State.....	.....	63	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0	.....
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 17-June 23...	2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0	.....
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 18-June 24...	1	.....
Newark.....	June 17-June 23...	4	.....
Total for State.....	.....	5	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0	.....
New York:				
New York.....	June 17-June 23...	4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	0	.....
North Carolina:				
Charlotte.....	June 1-June 30...	6	.....
Wilmington.....	do.....	7	.....
Total for State.....	.....	13	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.	.....	68	.....
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 16-July 6...	16	.....
Cleveland.....	June 24-July 7...	47	.....
Portsmouth.....	do.....	1	.....
Youngstown.....	Jan. 1-June 30...	13	.....
Allen County—				
Shawnee Township.....	do.....	7	.....
Ashtabula County.....	do.....	48	.....
Auglaize County.....	do.....	10	.....
Brown County.....	do.....	4	.....
Butler County.....	do.....	4	.....
Clark County.....	do.....	5	.....
Clinton County—				
New Vienna.....	do.....	1	.....
Columbiana County—				
Wellsville.....	do.....	19	2	
Coshocton County—				
Clark Township.....	do.....	2	.....
Cuyahoga County—				
Berea.....	do.....	5	.....
Brooklyn Township.....	do.....	2	.....
Cleveland.....	do.....	490	4	
Dover Township.....	do.....	1	.....
East Cleveland.....	do.....	3	.....
Glenville.....	do.....	4	.....
Mayfield Township.....	do.....	14	.....
Newburgh.....	do.....	30	.....
Lakewood.....	do.....	2	.....
Rockport.....	do.....	2	.....
West Park Township.....	do.....	1	.....
Darke County.....	do.....	12	.....
Defiance County—				
Highland Township.....	do.....	8	.....
Delaware County.....	do.....	44	.....
Franklin County—				
Columbus.....	do.....	39	.....
Fulton County—				
Wauseon.....	do.....	2	.....
Geauga County—				
Burton.....	do.....	3	.....
Greene County—				
Cedaredale.....	do.....	20	2	
Hamilton County—				
Cincinnati.....	do.....	99	1	
Hyde Park.....	do.....	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Hancock County—				
Findlay	Jan. 1-Jan. 30..	1	.....
Hardin County—				
McGuffey	do.....	3	.....
Henry County.....	do.....	120	3	
Huron County—				
Bellevue.....	do.....	9	.....
Lake County.....	do.....	2	.....
Licking County.....	do.....	2	.....
Lorain County.....	do.....	98	2	
Lucas County—				
Toledo	do.....	3	.....
Madison County.....	do.....	52	.....
Medina County—				
Lodi.....	do.....	2	.....
Mercer County.....	do.....	28	.....
Montgomery County—				
Dayton.....	do.....	1	.....
Morrow County.....	do.....	4	.....
Pike County—				
Waverly	do.....	2	.....
Portage County—				
Kent	do.....	1	.....
Putnam County.....	do.....	6	.....
Ross County—				
Kingston.....	do.....	1	.....
Scioto County—				
Portsmouth	do.....	1	.....
Stark County.....	do.....	26	1	
Summit County—				
Akron.....	do.....	1	.....
Trumbull County.....	do.....	20	1	
Tuscarawas County—				
Dennison	do.....	1	.....
Union County—				
Jerome Township	do.....	2	.....
Washington County—				
Marietta	do.....	1	.....
Wayne County—				
Salt Creek Township.....	do.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		1,249	16	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		6	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia	June 24-July 7..	5	.....
Pittsburg.....	June 17-June 30..	4	.....
Total for State.....		9	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		149	.....
Texas:				
Beaumont	Feb. 1-June 1..	107	0	
Robertson County	June 16.....	300	2	
Total for State.....		407	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	.....
Virginia:				
Petersburg	June 1-June 26..	1	0	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		44	.....
Washington:				
Lewis County.....	June 26.....	2	.....
Tacoma.....	June 24-June 30..	1	.....
Total for State.....		3	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.		8	.....
Grand total.....		1,961	33	
Grand total, same period, 1899.		272	3	

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	July 7	8,338	4									
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	434,439	201	22						1	4	
Bay City, Mich.....	June 30	27,839	3	1								
Binghamton, N. Y.....	July 7	35,005	18								1	1
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	204	23						4	1	9
Bristol, R. I.....	June 30	5,478	3									2
Butler, Pa.....	June 16	8,734	2									
Do.....	June 23	8,734	1									
Cambridge, Mass.....	July 7	70,028	26	2							1	
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	58,313	25								2	
Charleston, S. C.....	June 23	45,955	537	8						2		
Do.....	June 30	45,955	36	1						2		
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	1,099,850	492	60						9	4	17
Chicago, Ill.....	July 7	27,909	14							6	7	
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	14,050	9								1	
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	June 30	11,288	3	1								
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	July 6	296,908	99	11								
Cleveland, Ohio.....	July 7	261,353	109							3	1	1
Clinton, Mass.....	June 30	10,424	1									
Do.....	July 7	10,424	3	1								
Concord, N. H.....	June 30	17,044	4	1								1
Do.....	July 7	17,044	5									
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	61,220	31								1	
Detroit, Mich.....	June 30	205,876	71	5							3	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	9,416	4									
Elmira, N. Y.....	June 23	29,708	6									
Do.....	June 30	29,708	8									
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	50,756	31	5								2
Do.....	July 7	50,756	11	1								
Everett, Mass.....	June 30	11,068	5									
Fall River, Mass.....	July 9	74,398	64	4						1		
Fitchburg, Mass.....	June 30	22,037	5									
Gloucester, Mass.....	do.....	24,651	2									
Do.....	July 7	24,651	6									
Green Bay, Wis.....	July 1	9,069	5							1		
Greenville, S. C.....	June 30	8,607	3									
Do.....	July 7	8,607	4									
Haverhill, Mass.....	do.....	27,412	2									
Indianapolis, Ind.....	June 30	105,436	69	5								
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.....	17,201	12									
Jersey City, N. J.....	July 1	163,003	83	9						1	3	
Johnstown, Pa.....	July 7	21,805	18									
Lancaster, Pa.....	June 30	32,011	15	3								
Do.....	July 7	32,011	11	1								
Lawrence, Mass.....	June 30	44,654	38	3								1
Lebanon, Pa.....	July 7	14,664	3									
Lexington, Ky.....	do.....	21,567	14	4								
Los Angeles, Cal.....	June 30	50,395	33	6						1		2
Lowell, Mass.....	July 7	27,696	31	8								
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	5							1		
McKeesport, Pa.....	June 30	20,741	19							1		1
Malden, Mass.....	July 7	23,031	8	1								
Massillon, Ohio.....	June 30	10,092	4									
Medford, Mass.....	July 7	11,079	4									1
Melrose, Mass.....	June 30	8,519	1	1								
Michigan City, Ind.....	July 1	10,776	4									
Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 30	204,468	77	5						1	2	2
Do.....	July 7	204,468	51	6						1	4	1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	June 16	164,738	34	3	1							
Do.....	June 23	164,738	27	4								
Mobile, Ala.....	June 30	164,738	38	2								
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	31,076	21	5						1		
New Bedford, Mass.....	June 30	76,168	39	5								
Do.....	July 7	40,733	16									
Newburyport, Mass.....	June 23	13,947	4									
New Orleans, La.....	June 30	13,947	3									
Newton, Mass.....	do.....	242,039	141	25	3					5	1	1
New York, N. Y.....	July 7	24,379	10	1								1
Norristown, Pa.....	do.....	d 3,654,594	1,524	136						10	8	36
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	19,791	3									12
Omaha, Nebr.....	June 30	16,074	5									
Oneonta, N. Y.....	July 7	140,452	28									
		6,272	1									

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

c White, 11; colored, 25.

b White, 8; colored, 29.

d Estimated.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Palmer, Mass.....	June 30	6,520	0								
Do.....	July 7	6,520	6	2							
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,046,964	544	35							
Pittsburg, Pa.....	June 30	238,617	154	8							
Pittston, Pa.....	July 7	10,302	4								
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	2								
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	do.....	12,394	6								
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	June 30	22,206	6	1							
Providence, R. I.....	July 7	132,146	72	3					1	1	1
Quincy, Mass.....	do.....	16,723	5								
Reading, Pa.....	July 9	58,661	28	2							1
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	June 30	44,843	18	1							
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	16,159	3								
Shreveport, La.....	July 7	11,979	8	1							
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	40,152	18	1							2
Spokane, Wash.....	June 30	19,923	9	1					1		
Springfield, Mass.....	July 7	44,179	22	1							1
Steeltown, Pa.....	do.....	9,250	4								
Tacoma, Wash.....	June 30	36,006	6								
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	18,707	8								
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	230,392	185	9					3	1	1
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	34,522	7	1					1		
Wichita, Kans.....	July 7	23,853	11								
Williamsport, Pa.....	do.....	27,132	4								
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	55	3							4
Worcester, Mass.....	June 29	84,655	44	3						1	2
Youngstown, Ohio.....	July 7	33,220	13	3						1	

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 9, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	60	2		.87		.77
Portland, Me.	69	1		.77		.57
Northfield, Vt.	65	1		.67		.47
Boston, Mass.	72	2		.77		.67
New Haven, Conn.	72	4		1.00		.60
Albany, N. Y.	72	4		.86		.56
New York, N. Y.	73	5		.89	.51	
Harrisburg, Pa.	73	9		.91		.31
Philadelphia, Pa.	76	6		.88		.28
New Brunswick, N. J.	73	5		1.03	1.17	
Atlantic City, N. J.	71	7		.77	.23	
Baltimore, Md.	77	7		1.07		.97
Washington, D. C.	77	5		1.05		.98
Lynchburg, Va.	78	4		.84		.54
Cape Henry, Va.	77	7		1.14	.06	
Norfolk, Va.	78	6		1.24	.76	
Charlotte, N. C.	78	4		1.21		.84
Raleigh, N. C.	76	8		1.05		1.05
Kittyhawk, N. C.	78	6		1.21		1.24
Hatteras, N. C.	77	5		1.36		1.36
Wilmington, N. C.	79	5		1.51		1.51
Columbia, S. C.	81	3		1.14		.54
Charleston, S. C.	81	3		1.59		1.29
Augusta, Ga.	80	4		1.19		1.19
Savannah, Ga.	81	3		1.29		.79
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	2		1.46		.46
Jupiter, Fla.	81	1		1.14		.64
Key West, Fla.	84	0		.88		.78
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	78	2		1.08		.58
Tampa, Fla.	81	1		2.28		1.68
Pensacola, Fla.	81		1	1.40		1.40
Mobile, Ala.	81	1		1.46		1.30
Montgomery, Ala.	81	1		1.05		.25
Meridian, Miss.	78	4		1.55		1.05
Vicksburg, Miss.	81	1		1.00		.70
New Orleans, La.	82	2		1.47		1.37
Shreveport, La.	81	3		.84		.84
Fort Smith, Ark.	78	4		1.05		.95
Little Rock, Ark.	79	3		.91		.71
Palestine, Tex.	81		1	.67	.83	
Galveston, Tex.	84		2	.69	.41	
San Antonio, Tex.	83	1		.47		.17
Corpus Christi, Tex.	82	0		.27	.13	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	80	2		.83		.63
Nashville, Tenn.	80	2		1.05		.35
Chattanooga, Tenn.	77	3		1.01		.91
Knoxville, Tenn.	76	4		.98		.18
Lexington, Ky.	75	5		1.17		.87
Louisville, Ky.	78	4		.86		.06
Indianapolis, Ind.	76	3		.98		.18
Cincinnati, Ohio	78	2		.77		.37
Columbus, Ohio	75	5		.77		.67
Parkersburg, W. Va.	72	8		.98		.28
Pittsburg, Pa.	75	5		1.06	.54	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	69	1		.70	.10	
Rochester, N. Y.	70	4		.70	.50	
Buffalo, N. Y.	70	2		.76	.24	
Erie, Pa.	71	5		.65	1.15	
Cleveland, Ohio	72	6		.83	.37	
Sandusky, Ohio	73	5		.71	2.69	
Toledo, Ohio	74	4		.70	1.40	
Detroit, Mich.	72	4		.77		.07
Lansing, Mich.	73	1		.82	.38	
Port Huron, Mich.	69	1		.58	.32	
Alpena, Mich.	65	3		.69		.19
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	60	2		.70	.70	
Marquette, Mich.	64	2		.70	1.20	
Escanaba, Mich.	67	7		.70	.70	
Green Bay, Wis.	69	3		.70	.30	
Grand Haven, Mich.	68	2		.66	.94	

* The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 9, 1900.—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	69	7	.....	.78	1.92	.....
Chicago, Ill.	71	5	.....	.82	1.28	.....
Duluth, Minn.	65	.....	3	.91	1.49	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	71	3	.....	.90	3.10	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	73	3	.....	.98	.22	.....
Dubuque, Iowa	74	4	.....	1.08	.52	.....
Davenport, Iowa	75	5	.....	.84	.....	.14
Des Moines, Iowa	74	4	.....	.85	.....	.25
Keokuk, Iowa	77	5	.....	1.00	.....	.60
Hannibal, Mo.	76	6	.....	.91	.....	.51
Springfield, Ill.	75	5	.....	.72	.....	.22
Cairo, Ill.	79	3	.....	.83	.....	.13
St. Louis, Mo.	79	3	.....	.86	.....	.56
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	76	4	.....	1.13	.....	.68
Springfield, Mo.	74	4	.....	1.08	.....	1.08
Kansas City, Mo.	77	3	.....	1.01	.....	.61
Topeka, Kans.	77	3	.....	1.19	.....	1.19
Wichita, Kans.	75	5	.....	.84	.....	.14
Concordia, Kans.	75	1	.....	.71	.....	.71
Lincoln, Nebr.	76	4	.....	.91	.....	.91
Omaha, Nebr.	76	4	.....	1.20	.....	.70
Sioux City, Iowa	72	4	.....	.77	.....	.27
Yankton, S. Dak.	74	2	.....	.91	.19	.....
Valentine, Nebr.	72	.....	2	.66	2.54	.....
Huron, S. Dak.	70	2	.....	.70	1.10	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.	72	0	.....	.58	1.02	.....
Moorehead, Minn.	67	1	.....	.94	.36	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.	68	0	.....	.59	.41	.....
Williston, N. Dak.	68	0	.....	.61	1.19	.....
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.	67	.....	1	.59	.....	.29
Helena, Mont.	67	.....	5	.36	.....	.26
Miles City, Mont.	72	.....	2	.36	.....	.26
Rapid City, S. Dak.	70	.....	2	.42	.08	.....
Spokane, Wash.	67	.....	3	.21	.09	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.	71	.....	3	.08	.12	.....
Baker City, Oreg.	62	.....	2	.21	.09	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.	70	.....	2	.07	.....	.07
Pocatello, Idaho.	70	.....	6	.14	.....	.14
Boise, Idaho.	71	.....	5	.07	.....	.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.	75	.....	5	.14	.16	.....
Lander, Wyo.	67	.....	5	.21	.....	.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.	67	.....	1	.37	.....	.37
North Platte, Nebr.	73	1	.....	.69	.41	.....
Denver, Colo.	72	.....	2	.35	.75	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	74	0	.....	.43	.....	.23
Dodge City, Kans.	77	3	.....	.70	.....	.50
Oklahoma City, Okla.	79	1	.....	.78	.62	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	76	.....	2	.56	.04	.....
Abilene, Tex.	81	1	.....	.42	.....	.42
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	69	.....	3	.44	2.16	.....
El Paso, Tex.	82	.....	2	.37	.23	.....
Phoenix, Ariz.	89	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.	89	.....	3	.00	.....	.00
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.	63	.....	1	.26	.34	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	61	1	.....	.21	.....	.01
Astoria, Oreg.	58	2	.....	.33	.17	.....
Portland, Oreg.	65	.....	5	.19	.11	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.	65	.....	3	.15	.....	.15
Eureka, Cal.	56	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Redbluff, Cal.	80	2	.....	.01	.....	.01
Carson City, Nev.	66	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Sacramento, Cal.	71	5	.....	.00	.....	.00
San Francisco, Cal.	58	2	.....	.00	.....	.00
Fresno, Cal.	80	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	64	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	69	.....	1	.00	.....	.00
San Diego, Cal.	66	.....	2	.00	.....	.00

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARABIA.

End of plague at Maskat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the deputy-consul of the United States at Maskat reports, under date of May 31, 1900, that there having been no death from bubonic plague at Maskat for two weeks, the British agent and consul issued on May 30 a clean bill of health to the steamship *Assyria*.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine information.

BARBADOS, June 23, 1900.

SIR: My last regular reports were made on March 3 and 17. I have now to report as follows:

Barbados.—Quarantine is in force here against Para, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, for yellow fever and smallpox; and against Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Mauritius, Oporto, Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, and the State of Paraguay, Manila, and Port Said for bubonic plague. The health of the colony is excellent.

British Guiana.—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Hayti, and Panama. Arrivals from Portugal, Venezuela, and Calcutta are quarantined for examination by the health officer.

Dutch Guiana.—Her Majesty's consul there on the 8th instant reported the health of the colony to be good, and that quarantine was not in force against any place.

French Guiana.—Her Majesty's vice consul there reports the health of that colony to be good, and that quarantine is not in force there against any place.

Grenada.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, and Santos.

Guadeloupe.—Quarantine is in force there only against Buenos Ayres, but all vessels arriving with foul bills of health are quarantined.

Jamaica.—Quarantine is in force there against Brazil, Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and the coast of Costa Rica and Panama between and inclusive of Points Carreta and Rincon. Vessels from Key West, India, Alexandria, Hongkong, Oporto, Grand Bassam, French Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Pernambuco, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Spanish ports, are treated as "suspect," and dealt with by the quarantine board after considering the health officer's report.

Leeward Islands.—Quarantine is in force there against Alexandria, Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Hongkong, Lisbon, Mauritius, New South Wales, Oporto, Santos, and Paraguay, for plague; and Bahia, Cuba,

La Guayra, Manaos, Panama, Para, Pernambuco, Puerto Cabello, Rio de Janeiro, and Valencia, for yellow fever and smallpox.

Martinique.—Quarantine is in force there against Egypt, India, Portugal, and Réunion for plague; and against Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Colon, Cuba, Mexico, Porto Rico, and the Southern States of America for yellow fever.

St. Lucia.—Quarantine is in force there against Para, Paraguay, Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, and Santos.

The reports forwarded by the chairman of the quarantine board give the following information:

Bahia.—For the fourteen days prior to May 20, clean bill of health.

Pernambuco.—For the fourteen days prior to June 6, clean bill of health.

Rio de Janeiro.—For the fourteen days prior to May 15, 20 cases, 17 deaths, yellow fever. May 16 to 25, 13 cases, 7 deaths, smallpox; 21 cases, 3 deaths, plague.

Maceio.—For the fourteen days prior to June 4, clean bill of health.

Victoria.—For the fourteen days prior to May 12, clean bill of health.

Santos.—For the fourteen days prior to June 5, 38 cases, 14 deaths, yellow fever. The bills of health from Santos have had no mention of the plague for some months past.

St. Thomas.—Quarantine is in force there against Colon, Cuba, Panama, Para, Tampico, and Vera Cruz, for yellow fever; against Mexico, Pernambuco, and Santos, for smallpox; and against Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Mauritius, Port Said, Rio de Janeiro, and Paraguay, for plague.

St. Vincent.—Quarantine is in force there against Bahia, Panama, Para, and Rio de Janeiro.

Trinidad.—Quarantine is not in force there against any place except Brazilian ports.

Respectfully,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BELGIUM.

Report from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, June 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly abstract of bills of health issued at the port of Antwerp, Belgium, during the week ended June 23, 1900. Bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for ports in the United States. All of these carried cargo with the exception of 1.

Steamship *Noordland* sailed for New York on the 23d instant, carrying 84 cabin and 715 steerage passengers. Five emigrants were refused passage.

The health at this port continues good, no cases of smallpox having been recorded by the local authorities for the week ended June 9, 1900. For the first time since my arrival it is possible to issue a bill of health in which this city is regarded as free from quarantinable diseases.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

July 13, 1900

BRAZIL.

Report on plague in Rio de Janeiro.

PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL, June 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my telegram of May 22, announcing the official declaration of the existence of the bubonic pest in Rio de Janeiro, as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington.

Government recognizes existence bubonic plague. Rio quarantined. Fears allayed.

— BRYAN.

And to state that every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the plague. Each day numerous suspected cases are discovered and the patients isolated, but conservative physicians believe nine out of ten of these to be sufferers from other complaints.

I inclose herewith an editorial from the Rio News presenting in its proper light the situation in regard to the pest. I also have the honor to inclose, with translations, copies of two circulars on this subject from the foreign office.

Respectfully,.

CHARLES PAGE BRYAN.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 4.—Translation of inclosure No. 2.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 26, 1900.

I have the honor to inform Mr. Charles Page Bryan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, that by decree of the 21st of the current month the state minister of justice and interior affairs, in the name of the president of the republic, taking into consideration the fact that there have occurred in this capital, on the 16th of the month, 2 proved cases of bubonic pest, resolves:

First. To declare suspected the port of Rio de Janeiro and the city itself.

Second. To insist that vessels leaving the port of Rio de Janeiro and destined for the States must first go into the quarantine station on Ilha Grande, where they shall be disinfected.

Third. To prohibit the departure from the port of Rio de Janeiro to the ports of the States of suspected goods indicated in article 30 of the existing sanitary regulations.

OLYNTHO DE MAGALHAES.

[Inclosure No. 5.—Translation of Inclosure No. 3.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 31, 1900.

I call to the attention of Mr. Charles Page Bryan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, the fact that by decree of the 22d of the current month the minister of justice and interior affairs, in the name of the president of the Republic, because of the necessity of rendering effective article No. 3 of the decree of the 21st of this month, relative to the exportation to the States of the Republic of suspected goods leaving this capital; and since the shipment of these goods from the port of Santos is an easy matter, has come to the following decisions: To prohibit the exportation from this latter port of said suspected goods, vessels sailing therefrom being subject to the same disinfection at the quarantine station of the Ilha Grande to which those proceeding from Rio are subjected.

Until further orders, the entry into national ports of old clothing and rags from any port whatever, except the clothing which forms a part of passenger's baggage, is absolutely prohibited.

The sanitary authorities of any port of entry of any vessel that carries passengers of the third class shall have power, whenever they think it expedient, to refuse free intercourse to such vessel until the baggage of said passengers shall have been disinfected.

OLYNTHO DE MAGALHAES.

Plague at Rio de Janeiro—Immunizing injections.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, June 16, 1900.

SIR: The plague at present time shows a tendency to increase rather than to decline or even remain stationary. The authorities, after declaring the existence of plague, have not been successful in the measures that they adopted preventing its spread.

In addition to what I stated in my last report, I am now able to furnish the following figures: Since May 6, the date on which the existence of the plague became known to the sanitary authorities, up to the 31st of that month there were 63 cases, of which 18 have been fatal, 11 patients dying in the hospital and 7 in their residences.

The ulterior progress of the disease is shown by the following statement:

Date.	New cases.	Deaths at hospital.	Deaths at residences.	Cases at hospital.	Date.	New cases.	Deaths at hospital.	Deaths at residences.	Cases at hospital.
June 1.....	6	1	.....	49	June 8.....	5	4	.....	71
June 2.....	6	2	2	54	June 9.....	7	2	.....	76
June 3.....	2	1	.....	55	June 10.....	12	2	1	86
June 4.....	7	3	.....	59	June 11.....	5	2	.....	83
June 5.....	6	2	.....	65	June 12.....	5	2	.....	86
June 6.....	9	1	2	69	June 13.....	8	3	.....	91
June 7.....	2	1	.....	70					

Therefore, since May 6 up to June 13 there have been 141 cases and 50 deaths, and 37 patients died in the hospital and 13 patients at their residences; 64 patients are still undergoing treatment, and 27 are convalescents.

All cases reported are subjected to bacteriological examination, and only those in which the germ is discovered are classified as plague.

A good, convenient, and sure method of examination is the following: The respective matter, extracted from the patients by means of a Pravaz syringe, is placed on a cover-glass, dried and immersed in a solution of alcohol and ether, part aq., and then colored with the following substance: Phenic acid, 1 part; saturated alcoholic solution of gentian (violet), 10 parts; aq. distillaba, 100 parts. From 20 to 30 drops are mixed with 30 parts water.

The cases which up to the present have been observed have occurred among the lower classes. There has been, however, 1 patient belonging to the higher class of society; this patient died with a characteristic form of intestinal plague. On that occasion the director of the board of health stated that the treatment of cases of plague at the residences of patients would be permitted only in instances in which it is possible to thus provide for the complete isolation of the patients, the building, the nurses, etc.

The other cases of deaths of patients at their residences were in instances in which the disease was diagnosed too late for removal to the isolation hospital.

So great is the dread of removal to the isolation hospital of the other sanitary measures that suspected cases are with great reluctance reported by the families of the patients, and in many instances very ingenious stratagems have been adopted for evading the action of the sanitary authorities.

A large number of applications have been made for immunization injections, and no less than 10,000 persons have already availed themselves of Dr. Terni's method. Up to the present, in spite of insidious

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opposition, no disagreeable circumstance has occurred. In one instance, it is true, a person who had been vaccinated was taken ill, but it has been ascertained that at the time of the vaccination he was already infected. The disease in his case assumed a very mild character.

The public school in the city have been closed. At Campo Grande, which is two hours distant by railway from this city, there have been 2 cases, and at Nictheroy, which is just across the bay, there have also been 2 cases of plague.

Dispatch.

In order to keep you informed of the spread of the plague, I sent you on the 9th instant the following telegram: Since May 6 there have been 106 cases and 31 deaths. Daily average, 6 cases.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, June 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the weekly report of the registrar-general: One death, as you observe, resulted from dysentery; there have been several cases of this malady about the town, but this is the first fatal case reported. The New York steamer *Themis*, Anderson, arrived in this port yesterday morning and cleared last night; 1 passenger from this place to New York. The steamer *Breakwater*, Rivara, cleared for New Orleans to-day; 3 passengers, 7 pieces of baggage disinfected.

Respectfully,

NORWOOD K. VANCE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 22d instant to date.

BELIZE, June 28, 1900.

Certified by medical practitioner—

Acute dysentery*	1
Concussion of spine*	1
Morbus cordis*	1
Puerperal eclampsia	1
Certified by district commissioner or police	0
Certified by coroner	0
Uncertified	0
 Total	 4

* Died in hospital.

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, June 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended June 23. The following vessels have cleared from this port direct for the United States:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
June 21	Steamship Olympia.....	Seiders.....	39	New Orleans, La....	1	1
June 22	Steamship Hispania.....	Frockberg	21	do	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and surrounding country are very good. Six deaths during the week. On 18th a child, 3 months, from inanition, 1 stillborn; 19th, 1 stillborn; on 23d, a child, 1 year and 5 months, from acute enteritis; an adult, 55 years, from carcinoma of uterus, and a child 6 months, from dysentery.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of measles on the steamship Olympia.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, June 21, 1900.

SIR: Upon the arrival of the S. S. *Olympia* from New Orleans, La., on June 20, there was found a child (5 years) convalescing from measles. The cabin, bed clothes, and child's clothing were properly disinfected under my supervision.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, July 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 30, 1900, 15 deaths have occurred in this city, 3 from malaria and 2 from intestinal diseases. No contagious diseases reported. Four of these deaths occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate 19.55. Thirteen vessels were inspected at this port during the week. Two vessels received bills of health to other ports.

During the month of June 86 deaths have occurred in this city, of which 15 were in the civil hospital. Sixty-four vessels, 1,516 members of crews, and 785 passengers were inspected; 28 bills of health were issued; 13 alien steerage passengers were inspected and allowed to land.

No official news of the situation in Santa Clara barracks received since last report.

July 13, 1900

The health of Cienfuegos is good, having few cases of sickness for the amount of the population.

The rainy season continues; heavy rainfall each afternoon.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death in that port during the week and no contagious diseases; health of port good; inspected 6 vessels during the week.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero's report not yet received; will forward upon arrival.

There has been the following amount of baggage handled during the month of June at this station: Thirty-three pieces of baggage disinfected and so labeled; 171 pieces of baggage inspected and passed and so labeled; 9 bundles of clothing of stevedores working on steamship *Bergen* were disinfected before being allowed to land.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the report for the week ended June 30, 1900, together with the mortuary statistics of that ended June 27, 1900.

Both last week and this week have been marked by a sharp increase of death rate, which has been equal to the normal of this season of the year—144 last week and 134 this.

Yellow fever is on the increase, but has not maintained the ratio of increase with which it started two weeks ago. Seventeen new cases were reported in June, not counting 2 cases in which the infection was believed to be contracted elsewhere. Six deaths occurred from this disease during the month, the normal for the ten years preceding the war, among the civil population, being 13. The sanitary conditions, then, as regards yellow fever are decidedly favorable.

To this date the shipping and water front, and, indeed, all parts of the city reasonably adjacent (one-quarter mile) from the water front, have reported no fever. Nearly all of the new cases are in the section already referred to as infected. It is fortunate for the shipping that the water front keeps free and lessens our work among the ships; on the other hand, it increases our baggage work, a large quantity of baggage leaving the city requiring disinfection.

The passenger traffic for the United States is undergoing marked diminution, more so than the report shows, as it includes a number of passengers going to Spain, the vessels calling at New York, but the passengers not expected to land there.

The transfer from the *Protector* to the *Sanator* has been complete, and within a month I shall be able to tell how much and what class of work the new vessel can do. In the beginning, of course, things do not go smoothly after change of equipment.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report for week ended June 30, 1900.

Passengers examined.....	325	Passengers vaccinated	42
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OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	7	Baggage disinfected for passengers,	
Viveros disinfected.....	12	pieces.....	199
Vessels inspected and entered.....	16	Pieces of express.....	422
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	31	Number of immigrants.....	270

The baggage disinfected for passengers is exclusive of that which is on the vessel disinfected, which is accounted part of the ship.

Mortuary report for the week ended June 27, 1900.

Cancer.....	6	Cirrhosis of liver	6
Enteritis.....	15	Meningitis.....	12
Yellow fever	3	Malaria.....	5
Typhoid fever	1	Sclerosis, arterial.....	8
Pernicious malarial fever	6	Tuberculosis.....	17
Valvular disease of heart	8	Deaths from all causes.....	134

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended June 23, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 23 deaths in this city for this period, an increase of 1 over the preceding week. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 7; tetanus, 1; malarial fever, 6; intestinal diseases, 4; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 3; total, 23. Population, 43,000; mortality, 27.8.

June 18, 1900, steamship *Maria Herrera* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rican ports. Thirty-four immune certificates were issued to passengers, their baggage being disinfected by steam or formaldehyd.

Twenty-two immune and 18 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers on the steamship *Niagara*; their baggage was treated and labeled according to destination.

June 23, 1900, U. S. transport *McPherson* arrived for the Cuban school teachers who were to go to Massachusetts. One large certificate was issued to the surgeon of the transport instead of the individual certificates.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports that there was a total of 8 deaths for this period, an increase of 4 over the preceding week, the principal causes being: Tuberculosis, 1; pleurisy, 1; typhoid fever, 1; pneumonia, 3; other causes, 2; total, 8. Population, 14,464; mortality, 28.76.

The U. S. transport *McPherson* arrived June 21 and sailed the next day with the Cuban school teachers en route to Boston, Mass. Certificates were issued to all and baggage inspected and passed.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 4 deaths from the following causes: Malarial fever, 3; intestinal obstruction, 1; total, 4.

Daiquiri.—No report. No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this district.

Respectfully,

HERMANN B. PARKER,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended June 23, 1900, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—						Inspected and passed—					
		Formalin.			Steam.			Baskets.			Boxes.		
		Boxes.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	
June 18	Steamship Maria Herrera.....	8	2	14	.....	.....	1	1	19	6	1	1	
June 22	Steamship Niagara.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	36	36	21	

Yellow fever at Santa Clara.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of bulletin regarding the yellow fever situation in Santa Clara, received from Maj. and Surg. Frank J. Ives, United States Volunteers, Matanzas, Cuba.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure—Bulletin.]

JUNE 28, 1900.

June 27, positive cases.....	15	Remaining—	
June 28.....	0	Suspects.....	4
Total.....	15	Suspects admitted (hospital steward) 1	1
Discharged recovered.....	4	Total	5
Remaining.....	11	Negative	1
		Total	4

Eight men were exposed to infection and are in quarantine.

CULEBRA ISLAND.

Report on the sanitary conditions of Culebra.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1900.

SIR: I beg to transmit herewith a copy of the report submitted by Dr. J. Harry Ullrich, of the Coast Survey, on the sanitary conditions of Culebra Island. It has seemed to me that this report contains information that would be interesting to your Bureau.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
Superintendent.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Fajorda, P. I., May 25, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your communication of March 3, requesting me to report on the sanitary condition of the surroundings and environments, etc., of Culebra, I respectfully submit the following:

The isle of Culebra is about 5 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and is 20 miles east of

Porto Rico. There is very little level ground, being composed mostly of hills ranging from 500 to 600 feet in height, the soil of which is not very fertile, but cultivation is progressing very slowly and promises to yield such products as are characteristic of the West Indies.

The climate differs a little from Porto Rico by being a trifle cooler and less frequented by rains.

The population, according to the census of February, 1899, was 704, and is now reported by the delegate (official representative of the island) to be greater. These people primarily emigrated from Porto Rico and Crab Island.

The mortality report was taken from the records in the delegate's office at San Ildefonso from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900, is 13 deaths. The most common diseases are the various anemias, tuberculosis, malaria, and rheumatism, and in looking over the records I failed to find one death either from typhoid fever or smallpox. The inhabitants were all vaccinated last year. The island possesses one village with about 200 inhabitants, located on the east side of Great Harbor. These people live in a very careless and unhygienic way, and it is remarkable under such conditions that their health is as good as it is.

There is absolutely no good drinking water on the island except that caught during the rainy season in 2 large cisterns. One of these is comparatively new, constructed of stone and cement, and has only one fault—that is, it is not built high enough above the earth's surface, or so protected as to keep out the dust, etc. This water is dealt out daily to the people at the rate, for adults, 1 gallon per head, and children, one-half gallon each. There are only 2 streams of water on the island that flow during the entire year. The larger of the two starts from a small spring and increases gradually in size as it flows by smaller springs opening into it and finally empties into Great Harbor. There are many places where water can be found by digging wells, but it all develops a peculiar odor after standing a few hours and has a cloudy appearance and a brackish taste. I regret to say that I am unable to furnish an analysis, owing to the want of proper reagents and apparatus. This water is not used for drinking by the natives, but is given to the live stock and used for washing purposes.

The island has excellent grazing facilities and has to-day on it at least 2,000 very fine cattle.

In the line of supplies, there is comparatively nothing except beef and a little fruit. Camp sites are rare, both from a military and sanitary point of view. When a locality has the space, the condition of the soil either offers poor drainage or is in juxtaposition to a pond or marsh, thus rendering it unsafe on account of malarial fevers, and lastly is the absence of drinking water.

To enjoy good health at Culebra, owing to the high temperature, damp nights, constant winds, and frequent showers during the summer months, one ought to wear light-weight woolen underclothing, because it is nonpermeable to air, a very good absorbent of moisture, and conducts heat very slowly, consequently it prevents rapid cooling of the surface after exercise, and maintains an even temperature around the body, thus preventing chills and various other troubles that follow exposure of this sort.

Good drinking water, and plenty of it, is very essential, because any deficiency in the supply that causes less to be drunk diminishes the perspiration and menaces the body temperature. When this takes place the effete matters that were eliminated by the perspiration are retained, thus favoring heatstroke.

The temperature and humidity are both highly favorable of decomposition of all kinds, thus showing the necessity of good sanitation. Remove all sanitary defects, drink boiled or distilled water, avoid malarious soils or drain them, let the mode of living be a proper one, and if free from tuberculosis the American will live as healthful in Culebra as elsewhere.

Respectfully,

J. HARRY ULLRICH, *Medical Officer.*

Yellow fever at Sagua.

[Cablegram.]

MATANZAS, July 5, 1900.

Two cases yellow fever at Sagua.

GUITÉRAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool, England, for the week ended June 23, 1900:

Two cases of smallpox are reported for the week ended June 21, otherwise the health of the port remains good. Twenty-one vessels cleared for United States ports during the week. Of these, 6 were cleared without inspection. Six hundred and eighty-four immigrants were inspected and passed; no baggage was disinfected, as all came from noninfected localities. A considerable amount of freight from Smyrna, where plague is reported, appeared during the week; of this, a few packages were held up for thirty days in lieu of disinfection, and the rest passed as not capable of conveying infection. The material passed was emery stone, new rugs, and tinned goods.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended June 23, 1900:

June 17, issued supplemental bills of health to the North German-Lloyd steamship *Bremen*, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. Three steerage, 100 cabin passengers and 2 pieces of large luggage were inspected and passed.

June 20, issued supplemental bills of health to the North German-Lloyd steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. One steerage and 159 cabin passengers and 1 piece of luggage were inspected and passed.

June 22, issued supplemental bills of health to the Hamburg-American steamship *Kaiser Friedrich*. Sixty cabin passengers were inspected and passed.

June 23, cleared the American Line steamship *Saint Louis*. I inspected and passed 314 steerage, 182 second cabin and 184 first-cabin passengers, and 136 large and 412 small pieces of luggage. Twenty-four large bundles and 2 trunks were disinfected for this ship.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, June 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended June 30, 1900:

Tuesday, June 26, cleared the North German Lloyd steamship *Trave*, bound for New York with passengers. Forty-eight first-cabin passengers were inspected and passed.

Wednesday, June 27, issued supplemental bills of health to the North German Lloyd steamship *Lahn*, bound for New York with passengers

and cargo. Eight steerage and 58 cabin passengers were inspected and passed, together with their luggage.

Friday, June 28, issued supplemental bills of health to the Hamburg-American steamship *Columbia*, bound for New York, with passengers and cargo. Forty-nine cabin passengers were inspected and passed.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOODY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, June 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 1,404 emigrants sailed from this port for America during the past week. There was one detention for conjunctivitis granulosa. Bremen and vicinity continue free from quarantinable diseases. The last weekly sanitary report shows 1 case of scarlet fever, 2 of diphtheria, and 3 of enteric fever.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 23, 1900:

The steamship *Phænicia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed Sunday, June 17, carrying 1,359 steerage passengers. The steamship *Pisa*, of the Union Line, sailed June 20, carrying 160 steerage passengers for the Hamburg American Line. The express steamer *Kaiser Friedrich*, which sailed on the 21st, carried no steerage passengers, and this vessel is not at present used for the emigrant traffic. Bills of health were issued to 14 vessels, 11 carrying cargo.

Referring to the case of smallpox reported by me under date of May 21 as having come from New York on the steamship *Fürst Bismarck*, I have learned that the passenger was really from the City of Mexico and came through the port of New York without stopping there.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

EXHIBIT A.

[Form of paper given at Cuxhaven to vessels which are still subject to quarantine control but are to fulfill further measures in the harbor at Hamburg.]

No. ____.

In accordance with section 6 of the proclamation of A High Senate of October, 1898 [September 30, 1898], concerning the administration of the sanitary police control of seagoing vessels, it is hereby enjoined upon the vessel ____, Captain ____, to go up to Hamburg flying a yellow flag in the foretop and not to open intercourse with others before permission to haul down the flag is received from the port physician.

Violations of this order are punished in accordance with section 21 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, by a fine not to exceed 100 marks, or, in case of inability to pay, with corresponding imprisonment, provided a severer punishment is not incurred in accordance with section 327 of the penal law book.

CUXHAVEN — 19 —

— — — — —, Port Physician, I. A.

July 13, 1900

EXHIBIT B.

[Form of release given at Cuxhaven to a vessel bound for Hamburg.]

No. ——.

In the sanitary police control of the vessel —— Captain ——, the following measures have been carried out at Cuxhaven:

The persons named below must not leave the vessel before the port physician in Hamburg has been on board and has granted permission to leave:

Furthermore the following instructions are given (living compartments, clothes, linen, tanks, bilges):

The attention of the captain was called to the fact that the statements under Nos. 11 and 12 of the question sheet must cover also the time of the stay in the port of departure.

Violations of this order are punished in accordance with section 21 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, by a fine not to exceed 100 marks, or, in case of inability to pay, with corresponding imprisonment, provided a severer punishment is not incurred in accordance with section 327 of the penal law book.

Duration of quarantine measures, ——.
Cuxhaven, ——, 19—.

—, Port Physician, I. A.

EXHIBIT C.

[Form of release given at Cuxhaven to a vessel bound for a port on the Elbe not in Hamburg, as Altona or Harburg.]

No. ——.

The vessel ——, Captain ——, which left —— on ——, has been subjected to the sanitary police control at Cuxhaven today.

Thereby it was established: ——

Hence the vessel is to be regarded as "clean," "suspected," "infected." (Strike out the words not suiting.)

The following measures have been carried out at Cuxhaven: (Removal of sick and dead, disinfections, renewal of drinking water, etc.)

The following instructions have been given to the vessel for the further journey: (Hoisting the yellow flag, pumping out bilge and ballast water, locking the closets, etc.)

The vessel left to continue the voyage on —— at —— o'clock.
Cuxhaven, ——, 19—.

—, The Port Physician, I. A.

HONDURAS.

Reports from La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows for the week ended June 16, 1900: Four vessels and 6 passengers left this port for the United States and 15 pieces of baggage were disinfected. June 13, steamship *Premier*, for New Orleans, La., 5 passengers; June 14, steamship *Iberia*, for New Orleans, La.; June 15, steamship *Sunniva*, for Mobile, Ala., 1 passenger; June 16, schooner *Flora Dillaway*, for Tampa, Fla.; June 10, 8 passengers went to Truxillo on steamer *Premier*, having complied with the passenger regulations.

No deaths were reported during the week and the general health of this locality continues good.

Respectfully,

SPENCER FRANKLIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 23, 1900, 3 vessels left this port for the United States with 3 passengers and that 4 pieces of baggage were disinfected. June 17, steamship *Jarl*, for

New Orleans, La.; June 20, steamship *Alliance*, for New Orleans, with 2 passengers; June 21, steamship *Condor*, for New Orleans, with 1 passenger.

During the past week 2 deaths have occurred, 1 from phthisis pulmonalis and 1 from tropical dysentery. The general health of the port and surrounding territory remains good.

Respectfully,

SPENCER FRANKLIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Puerto Cortez.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, June 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make my report for week ended June 28, 1900, and inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during this period. The health and sanitary conditions of the port and adjacent country continue satisfactory. Two deaths reported this week, 1 male, native, alcoholism; 1 male, apoplexy.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected and cleared during the week ended Thursday, June 28, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.	No. pieces of baggage.
June 22	Am. ss. J. Oteri, Jr.	Maurello..	20	New Orleans.....	1	2
June 24	Am. ss. S. Oteri	De Luca..	32	do .....	.....	.....
June 25	Nor. ss. Dudley.....	Andersen	18	Mobile.....	.....	.....
June 27	Am. ss. Breakwater.....	Rivara....	35	New Orleans.....	15	25

IRELAND.

Report from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health, and to report on the transactions at this port for the week ended to-day as follows:

June 24, steamship *Etruria*, Cunard Line, sailed for New York with 14 saloon, 6 second-cabin, and 57 steerage passengers, with 135 pieces baggage. June 27, steamship *Saxonia*, Cunard Line, sailed for Boston with 7 second-cabin and 61 steerage passengers, with 130 pieces of baggage. June 28, steamship *Oceanic*, White Star Line, sailed for New York with 19 saloon, 14 second-cabin, and 153 steerage passengers, with 277 pieces baggage. June 28, steamship *Belgenland*, American Line, sailed for Philadelphia with 2 second-cabin and 45 steerage passengers with 44 pieces baggage. June 30, steamship *Cymric*, White Star Line, sailed for New York with 6 saloon and 30 steerage passengers with 60 pieces baggage.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

July 13, 1900

ITALY.

Reports from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health and the regular report for the week ended June 23, 1900: June 21 steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, North German Lloyd Line, cleared for New York via Naples. There were inspected 62 cabin and 184 steerage passengers and 222 pieces of baggage. The effects of 36 Russian Jews from Buenos Ayres, amounting to 38 pieces, were disinfected in steam. These people arrived in Genoa the day after the revocation of the decree of the Italian Government imposing quarantine restrictions against Argentina on account of plague. They therefore entered without undergoing the precautionary measures formerly in practice here. Not having been informed of the disappearance of the disease in Buenos Ayres, I thought it best to continue the disinfection of personal effects from that quarter.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GENOA, ITALY, June 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Italian journal Caffaro published in its issue of yesterday a telegram which announces that a suspected case of plague exists at Xanti, province of Adrianople, European Turkey. This telegram includes also a report on the status of the disease at Smyrna and Trebizond. Up to this time there have been 12 cases and 3 deaths at the former place. The above report, if true, shows that the bubonic pest is slowly marching northward along Levantine shore and invading Europe from the east.

So far, the only information received here concerning the prevalence of plague at Smyrna was that published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of June 8, which mentioned only 1 case.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 27, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

June 22, steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II* of the North German Lloyd Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 63 cabin and 631 steerage passengers and 185 pieces of large and 766 pieces of small baggage. Twenty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. June 23, steamship *Sempione* of the Italian Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1 cabin and 813 steerage passengers and 171 pieces of large and 1,121 pieces of small baggage. Thirty-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. June 27, steamship *Massilia* of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,090 steerage passengers and 150 pieces

of large and 1,266 pieces of small baggage. Twenty-six pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report on plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 7, 1900.

SIR: My last report of plague was dated on the 2d instant. I have the honor to inform you that since that date cases have been reported as follows: June 4, at Osaka, 3; in Shidzuoka Ken, 1; June 5, Osaka, 4; Shidzuoka Ken, 1.

I can learn nothing further of the cases of suspicious disease reported in my last as occurring in Akita Ken and at the city of Nara. They have probably proved to be of some malady other than plague.

The latest returns from Formosa indicate a decided increase in the virulence of the pest epidemic, but I am unable to obtain any reliable statistics.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report on plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that since my latest report of June 7 cases of plague have been returned as follows: June 7, at Osaka, 1; June 9, at Osaka, 1.

The home department stated on the 8th instant that since the renewed outbreak of the epidemic, April 8, there have been in all 39 cases at Osaka, of which 32 died and 7 were under treatment; and that 13 cases had occurred in Shidzuoka Ken since May 6, all of them proving fatal. These figures are slightly in excess of those of my own compilation, which to date aggregate 37 for Osaka and 11 for Shidzuoka Prefecture.

A case of plague was removed, on the 6th instant, from the Japanese steamship *Yeijo Maru* upon her arrival from Formosa at the quarantine station at Nagasaki.

From the town of Hamamatsu, in Shidzuoka Ken, where several cases of plague have occurred, of which you have already been informed, the authorities report the completion of a thorough cleansing and disinfection of the town at an expenditure of over 20,000 yen, no new case having been met with since June 1.

On June 6 the police department of Tokyo began the greatly needed and criminally delayed cleansing of the city and its environs.

From all appearances the sanitary measures which are in operation in the infected districts of Osaka and Shidzuoka kens are effective in holding the disease in check, if not in eradicating it.

I am utterly unable to obtain reliable information as to the progress of dysentery this season. The question of plague takes precedence.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

July 13, 1900

Resistance of plague bacillus to cold.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a literal transcript of some observations recently published by Dr. H. Noguchi, one of the Japanese physicians who went to Newchwang at the time of the epidemic of plague at that point last winter, upon the resistance of the plague bacillus to low temperatures under natural conditions, believing them to be of some value.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Experiments on the resistant power of the plague bacillus against cold in dry conditions and in frozen liquid media.

[By H. Noguchi, general hospital, Newchang, China, from *Sei-I-Kwai Medical Journal*, Tokyo, May 31, 1900.]

Unless we know the true cause and the biological characters as well as the epidemiological relation it is impossible to win a triumphant victory against any epidemic; so the modern medicine shows the tendency for the microscopical researches, and the true causes of many diseases were discovered by many scientists.

Since the bacillus of plague was discovered many elaborate investigations have been undertaken, and nowadays we see it is a common epidemic like cholera or diphtheria, but, on the other hand, there is much as yet unexplored for further investigation, especially the biological study of this microbe against cold or freezing in dry condition or in liquid.

It is a great pleasure for me to meet with such a good opportunity to study about this problem, which is not yet experimented exhaustively by western bacteriologists, in such a cold season.

Various experiments were performed to study about the resistance of the plague bacillus artificially, but the results were unsatisfactory and limited to comparatively high temperatures, owing to the hot climate where the experiments were carried out.

Recently Dr. Abel has made experiments in India concerning this relation, but was unable to get a temperature lower than 4° C. in the ice chest.

We regret very much that we have no means to get the required apparatus to produce a low temperature artificially, so the circumstances enforce us to content with the natural temperature, which was 24° C. below zero at the lowest point at Newchang this winter.

With a freezing mixture we have tried to get a lower temperature than that of nature, but we have found it did not go below 20° C. below zero.

I have made 3 series of experiments on the following problems:

1. After how many hours exposure to cold under dry conditions can the plague bacillus be killed?

2. After how many hours exposure to the most suitable temperature under dry conditions can the plague bacillus be killed?

3. After how many hours exposure to cold in the frozen liquid media can the plague bacillus be killed?

For experiments 1 and 2 I have used 2 kinds of pure agar culture forty-eight hours old; they were obtained from 2 different sources, or 1 specimen from my case on December 4. The patient was a Mohammedan church keeper named Liu foo-chi, who died at the plague hospital on the 5th, eight hours after I had taken the blood to make culture, as there was no bubo but bloody sputum. I believe it was the first time to obtain the culture here by us, though Dr. Yassenski was the earliest to win a microscopical diagnosis, which was done on December 3 already, and another from Dr. Murata's case on December 7, 1899.

Taking a platinum needle, I have smeared the cover glasses—2 sets respectively—with each culture, and each set was put in 2 dishes bearing marks A (mine) and B (Dr. Murata's).

After preparing thus I have laid each dish of both cultures in a shady place outside the hospital with the thermometers. (Experiment 1.)

Another remaining set was placed in incubator keeping 30° C. (Experiment 2.)

For Experiment 3, two tubes of pure bouillon cultures, forty-eight hours old, were placed by the first dishes.

The results are shown in the following tables:

Minimum temperature during experiment.	Date and time.	How long exposed.	Experiment 1.		Experiment 2.		Experiment 3.		
			Controls.		Controls.		How long exposed.	Controls.	
			A. A ¹ .	B. B ¹ .	A. A ¹ .	B. B ¹ .		A. A ¹ .	B. B ¹ .
<i>Degrees.</i>									
15.5 C	Jan. 9, 4 p.m.	Hours.							
	8 p.m.	4	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....
	12 m.	8	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....
18.5 C	Jan. 10, 6 a.m.	14	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....
	10 a.m.	18	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....
	4 p.m.	24	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....	(k) (k)	.....	.....
	10 p.m.	30	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....	(k) (k)	.....	.....
21.5 C	Jan. 11, 4 p.m.	48	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....	(k) (k)	1	..... (a) (a)
		Days.							
15.5 C	Jan. 12, 4 p.m.	3	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....	(k)	2	..... (a) (a)
23 C	Jan. 13, 4 p.m.	4	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		3	..... (a) (a)
23.5 C	Jan. 14, 4 p.m.	5	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		4	..... (a) (a)
21.5 C	Jan. 15, 4 p.m.	6	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		5	..... (a) (a)
23 C	Jan. 16, 4 p.m.	7	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		6	..... (a) (a)
23.5 C	Jan. 17, 4 p.m.	8	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		7	..... (a) (a)
18 C	Jan. 18, 4 p.m.	9	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		8	..... (a) (a)
12 C	Jan. 19, 4 p.m.	10	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		9	..... (a) (a)
19 C	Jan. 20, 4 p.m.	11	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		10	..... (a) (a)
Do..	Jan. 21, 4 p.m.	12	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		11	..... (a) (a)
20.5 C	Jan. 23, 4 p.m.	14	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		13	..... (a) (a)
23.5 C	Jan. 24, 4 p.m.	15	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		14	..... (a) (a)
15.5 C	Jan. 30, 4 p.m.	21	.....	(a) (a)	.....	.....		20	..... (a) (a)
14.5 C	Jan. 31, 4 p.m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		21	..... (a) (a)

¹ Grew well.

NOTE.—The lowest temperature was 24° C., on January 26; *a* alive; *k* killed; astronomical thermometers were used.

We have proved that the plague bacilli are not devitalized by the temperature of 24° C. below zero even after three weeks long.

The plague bacilli under the dry condition combined with severe cold could maintain their vitality just as shown in Experiment 1. It must be explained by the special relation of the freezing process which may render the bacilli as not dehumanized (q. dehydrated?) enough to derange their proper organization by virtue of quite slow evaporation of the frozen water within the protoplasm, while experiment 2 teaches us that the most suitable temperature has favored evaporation and the bacilli rapidly became as a mere dried protein or nuclein.

Experiment 3 is of the same result as Experiment 1.

The peculiarity possessed by the plague bacillus is this wide limit of temperature for its multiplication, not like other pathogenic germs. It can grow uniformly, slowly but steadily, from 20° C. to 37° C., which we see rarely in other bacteria.

The plague bacilli if laid near the freezing point stop their growth and remain for a long time inert waiting for further chance of good hosts.

From the several reports published by the German plague commission to Bombay, I have learned that the pneumonic forms are comparatively few, while the official report of the sanitary board of Germany showed that the majority of cases in Odessa were of pneumonic form.

Of course, the nature of an epidemic is influenced by the climate and the resistance of the plague bacillus on one side, and it also depends greatly on the customs of the nations.

In India, where the hot air and dry soil are very unfavorable to the floating bacteria to retain their lives even for a few minutes, the pneumonic forms are produced by the direct contagion with fingers or pipes, etc., of the patient, or particles of sputum.

In contrast to India, Chinese houses are furnished with favorable conditions for the plague bacillus, bad ventilation, bad leading of sunshine, and heaping of human excrements, etc., especially the earthen floor must be regarded as a most dangerous source of infection.

Chinese people do not use spittoons in their rooms and spit anywhere; indeed, I have seen that the pneumonic-form cases were spitting their bloody sputum on the beds, windows, walls, or floor at the agonial stages, and the family relatives trampled the sputum into powder within a few minutes.

What will be the result? We must pity their ignorance.

This may be the cause of the larger number of cases of pneumonic form in Newchang. It is described that animals were victims to the plague during epidemics in the middle ages, especially mouse pestilence.

According to Professor Pfeiffer it has been experimented about the susceptibility for plague already.

Birds and swine are quite immune to plague. Horses, cows, goats, sheep, dogs, and cats have more or less susceptibility, but they manifest only a slight lesion which is not fatal, while monkeys (ape) and other allied species higher susceptibility, and mice and rats are highest above all.

For the preventing purpose of propagation of plague through mice or rats, Japanese Government offered to buy the dead or living mice, where the people use the medicine—a mixture of arsenic—or traps and cats.

After the plague invaded Japan, the Japanese sanitary association has offered a prize for the best method of hunting rats.

About a month ago there were a few cases of plague in Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Chinatown was burned up and deserted for two years by American authority.

When a mouse suffers from plague it loses its timid character, and appears to the room often, and dies in a corner or in shade of box, etc.

Mouse has a habit of eating the corpse of its friends, and in town it dies of the same disease, so it aids for the latent propagation of plague.

It is needless to say that sanitary measures are only compatible with legislation and police institution. Without the latter it is very difficult, or rather impossible, to protect the nation's health. That half of our efforts here may be fruitless for the prevention of plague is the inevitable result from the circumstances surrounding us, but there is no doubt that the sanitary board has cultivated a great deal of the sanitary thoughts of this ignorant, miserable people, and it will certainly be fruitful for the future development of the sanitation of the city, or rather of this country.

Well, supposing that there is no satisfactory measure to save this town from plague at present, it is most important to find out any other means to protect the health of the foreigners staying here.

In my opinion it is safer to isolate ourselves from Chinese than to isolate them, putting every house under strict inspection, especially for their employees and mice or cattle, starting a complete public market for provisions for the foreigners' requirements apart from the town and suspicious grounds.

Carrying out the above plan as a temporary measure we shall find out any other means to let the Chinese authority arrange the town in order to stamp out the pestilence as in civilized countries, giving the half of the foreigners in any way for the permanent success.

In performing these experiments I am indebted very much to Dr. Daly, Dr. Murata, and assistants in the general hospital, and I express my deep thanks to these gentlemen heartily.

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, June 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended June 23, 1900: Four vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship *Potsdam*, of the Holland American Line, sailed for New York on the 21st instant, carrying 127 cabin and 785 steerage passengers. Three hundred and forty-two pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 52 pieces were disinfected. The health of this port continues good.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila.

MANILA, P. I., May 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that for the week ended May 19 there were 5 cases of bubonic plague, with 3 deaths, reported in this city; also 1 case of smallpox.

One of the fatal cases of plague occurred in the person of an army teamster, marking it as the first appearance of the disease among the white population of Manila. Another teamster who occupied the same quarters as the first has since been taken ill with suspicious symptoms and sent to the pest hospital. * * *

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., May 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 2 cases of bubonic plague, with 1 death, were reported in this city for the week ended the 26th instant. One of these cases was in the person of a white army teamster, who probably contracted the disease indirectly from the other teamster reported as having died with plague in my letter of the 22d instant. The case is a grave one and will probably result fatally.

The 45 contacts with case 1, who were inoculated with the Haffkine prophylactic have up to the present time developed no further suspicious symptoms. The inoculation produced in them a rise of from $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ° F. of temperature, lasting from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, slight general sensations of discomfort, and localized soreness about the point of inoculation for a short period.

Teamster No. 2 did not receive an inoculation of the Haffkine material and a period of ten days ensued from the last presumable exposure to case 1 before he developed the disease.

The situation at present is encouraging, as the cases reported have gradually decreased in number week by week for the past month.

What effect the rainy season, which will set in shortly, will have on the course of the epidemic remains to be seen.

No cases of smallpox were reported for the above-mentioned period.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., June 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended June 16, 1900, also the mortality statistics for the past two weeks: One more case of smallpox was reported, making a total of 6 under treatment. The number

July 13, 1900

of cases of chicken pox decreased from 14 to 7, now under treatment. Nothing of note occurred in shipping circles.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, town, and surrounding country) during the two weeks ended June 16, 1900.

Infectious diseases—

Dysentery.....	25
Malarial fever.....	12
Tuberculosis.....	11
Tetanus.....	2
Puerperal fever.....	1
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	93
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	8
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	4
Diseases of the nervous system.....	4
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.).....	45
 Total.....	 205

Births during the same period..... 40

PONCE, P. R., June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended June 23, 1900: Five vessels arrived from foreign ports and 4 bills of health were issued. The Spanish steamship *Isla de Panay* was held in quarantine, her bill of health from Barranquilla showing 5 cases of yellow fever at that port. She left for San Juan the same day without landing any passengers or freight. The steamship *Maria Herrera* arrived disinfected at Santiago and was admitted to pratique, having no nonimmunes on board.

There are still under treatment 2 cases of smallpox and 6 cases of chicken pox, no new cases having appeared during the week.

One case of leprosy under detention died in the hospital; the other case under detention escaped some time ago.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Jamaica quarantine against Porto Rico withdrawn.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of correspondence between myself and Her British Majesty's consul regarding a quarantine till recently maintained against this island by the government of Jamaica.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that the island of Jamaica still holds in force a quarantine against the island of Porto Rico, thereby causing considerable inconvenience to vessels bound for ports of Jamaica but desiring to call by ports of Porto Rico.

So far as quarantinable diseases are concerned, the general health of this island is good. The island is entirely free from all quarantinable diseases, with the exception of occasional sporadic cases of smallpox, which are always promptly isolated and reported.

The quarantine service of this island is under the control of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, the Service which has control of all national quarantine stations in the United States, and has been now for more than a year. This Service is enforcing the United States Quarantine Laws and Regulations as far as possible, and is making every effort to prevent the introduction of any epidemic disease. The bills of health, issued at the various ports by this Service, are at present clean and there is every prospect that they will continue so.

Allow me to add that we are not making any attempt to conceal anything. We have exceptional opportunities for keeping well informed on the general health of the island, and if any quarantinable disease should occur in the island it will be, in accordance with our usual methods, promptly reported.

For these reasons I respectfully request that you submit the matter to the quarantine authorities of Jamaica, and use your influence to have the quarantine against Porto Rico discontinued.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer, Porto Rico.

Hon. W. B. CHURCHWARD, *H. B. M. Consul, San Juan, P. R.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 27, 1900.

SIR: With reference to your letter to me in the middle of May last, duly brought to the notice of his excellency, the governor of Jamaica, concerning the maintenance by that island of a quarantine against Porto Rico, I have the pleasure to forward you a copy of an answer which I have received this morning and trust that it will be satisfactory to you.

Respectfully,

W. B. CHURCHWARD,
H. B. M. Consul.

Dr. LAVINDER,
Chief Quarantine Officer, San Juan, P. R.

JAMAICA, June 7, 1900.

SIR: I am desired by the officer administering the Government to inform you in reply to your letter dated the 19th ultimo that the notification issued by this Government in 1894 declaring the island of Porto Rico to be an infected place within the meaning of the quarantine laws of this island was withdrawn by his excellency on the 9th ultimo.

Respectfully,

SIDNEY OLIVER,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL, *Porto Rico.*

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at Glasgow for the week ended June 23, 1900: On June 21 the steamship *Anchoria* sailed for New York. Twenty-three first-cabin, 49 second-cabin and 84 steerage passengers were inspected and passed. Ten bundles of bedding were disinfected and 6 bundles held for disinfection. Three vessels with cargo cleared during the week. The weekly sanitary report shows 66 cases of smallpox and 1 case of typhus fever. I inclose the weekly abstract of bills of health issued.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

July 13, 1900

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 248.]

Sanitary condition of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21, 1900.

SIR: In Constantinople general health is rather good. Cases of influenza, as well as of all the zymotic diseases, continue to exist, but of light character. The proof of this statement is given by the number of deaths registered during the last two weeks. From the 4th to the 18th instant 378 deaths have been registered. Of these, 2 are from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 5 from typhoid fever, and 24 from acute inflammation of the respiratory system.

Improvement of the sanitary condition of Constantinople.

In consequence of the sanitary condition of the provinces of the Turkish Empire, where bubonic plague has made its appearance, the local authorities here are taking steps for cleaning the town. It is so asserted at the Khans, large buildings in which bachelors are living, which are inspected. The streets will be kept in a better condition and cleaner, but all this will depend on the financial condition of the town. In case that bubonic plague makes its appearance in Constantinople, a hospital is ready at Scutary, on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus, to receive and keep isolated the first case or cases.

If the number of said cases is too numerous, then a second hospital will be ready at Bebec, on the European coast of the Bosphorus, and if it is necessary a third one will be ready in Stamboul. Said authorities have already a stock of 700 doses of antipest serum and they will try to increase said stock. The French sanitary representative communicated at the last sitting of the superior sanitary commission that the French embassy has got from the Institut Pasteur in Paris 100 doses of said antipest serum, and if each sanitary representative applies through the embassy or legation which he represents to the above-mentioned Institut Pasteur the latter will supply at least 100 doses of said prophylactic that will make at least 1,300 doses.

Sanitary condition of the Turkish provinces—Case of suspected plague at Trebizon.

The sanitary news from the provinces is that plague cases continue to be registered in Smyrna. Up to the 20th instant 7 cases have been registered in said city. These cases have been confirmed by the microscope, through which the bacilli pestis have been seen.

The 6th instant the sanitary physician at Trebizon wired that, according to a report of an army physician residing at Hopa, a pilgrim, aged 70, and who had just come back home from the pilgrimage to Mecca, died with symptoms of plague. The following day the same sanitary physician wired from Hopa that said death is not attributable to plague, no symptoms of which having been found in the post-mortem examination.

The 11th instant another telegram from Trebizon has reached the sanitary board from the same sanitary physician, Dr. Satheros. He announces a suspected plague case in a little girl, age 5 years. The symptoms presented by said girl are prostration, red face, pulse weak, 140 per minute, a painful growth in the right groin. The 12th the

girl's condition seemed to be better; the temperature was 39.4° C. The 13th said temperature rose to 40.5° C.; the pulse was 150. She was much more depressed. In the growth of the right groin, which was always painful, could be easily distinguished the enlarged ganglia of the groin and one in the regiocruralis, beginning already to suppurate.

It is not necessary to say that the little patient has been since the first moment isolated and a bacteriologist has been directed there to examine and see if he can find the bacillus pestis. The 19th instant while the superior sanitary commission was holding its ordinary meeting a telegram reached the sanitary board stating that the girl's condition is nearly well; that her temperature was 37.3° C. and that no bacilli pestis have yet been found. Cultures are made and the result will be reported.

Plague in Smyrna.

In my last report, dated the 6th instant, I announced that 2 plague cases had occurred in Smyrna. Since then 5 more cases have been registered. The first 2 patients are Isrealites, the 2 following Mohammedans, the fifth a Greek, and the 2 last Armenians. Their homes are in different quarters of the town. Said plague cases have been examined bacteriologically, and in all of them the bacilli pestis have been found. None of them has proved fatal. His majesty, the Sultan, has issued an iradé communicated to the superior sanitary commission, according to which a medical mission is composed of professors of the Ecole de Medicine and of the members of the sanitary board. The latter has appointed Dr. Lutfi Bey to said mission, to which Dr. Mizzi, the sanitary physician of Smyrna, is added.

The news received from Smyrna gives an appalling description of the misery of said city. The governor-general of the province of Aiden, the chief town of which is Smyrna, states that during the month of May, 1899, 200 steamships entered the harbor of the latter town; during the same month this year said number is only 78. The railway transactions dropped to 50 per cent of what they were before the quarantine and sanitary cordon.

The sanitary news from the other provinces states that since the first appearance of plague in Djiddah—that is, April 26—up to the 16th instant, 76 plague deaths have been registered in said city. In Yambo since April 10, the date of the first appearance of plague, up to the 13th instant, said number of plague deaths is 67.

From Benghazi in Tripoli of Africa it is announced the 17th instant by wire that an epidemic of dengue fever of mild character exists there. Sanitary reports from other provinces state that in Priveza the number of deaths during the month of last February was 11, of which 5 were from phthisis and 2 from diphtheria. From Erzeroum it is stated that scarlet fever, as well as typhoid fever, exist there. Both are of mild character.

In the island of Cos the country of Hippocrates and Appelles smallpox is raging, and up to April 1, 235 deaths from said disease have occurred. Between said island and Alexandria in Egypt there is a continuous going and coming of small sailing boats, which may spread plague already existing in the latter place. Steps have been taken to prevent the direct landing from Egypt without passing first from a lazaretto, Beirut Clazomenes or Astampalia. Therefore sanitary officials have been appointed there for said purpose. Dr. Tashdjian, from Haneguin, gives some details on the plague which

broke out at Djivanro. The villages where said disease appeared are Nilavoura, Zalonab, and other little villages belonging to the two provinces of Kermanshah and Lina.

The villages belonging to the latter province are Devlet-ava, Safiavé, Nafkhoshgan, Dedridje, Ali-gave Baushele, Vurmava, Bavahairon and Diar. In spite of the orders given by the governor of Kermanshah to the inhabitants as well as to the Persian physicians in order not to show any patient nor give any details of the epidemic to Dr. Tashdjian he has been able, thanks to his skill and to the gratitude of a Persian kurd, chief of one of tribes affected, whose chief has been treated gratuitously by him, to see a few patients, the symptoms of which he gives. These symptoms are uneasiness, headache, strong chill, the sensation of burning in the stomach and throat, thirst, diarrhea, dullness of the intelligence, comotose state, dilatation of the pupils, the eyes injected, anxiety, the mouth open, which may be attributed to the necessity of breathing or to paralysis of the facial nerves.

In the middle of the tongue there is a bluish line, petechiae on both sides of the body and buboes. There was no peculiar sign in the abdomen. High temperature, pulse 140. In the beginning of the illness the patients presented hematuria, but later on they had dysuria. Dr. Tashdjian thinks that said outbreak of plague at Djivanro is due to the exhumation of a corpse for transportation according to religious customs to Kerbella or Nedjef in Mesopotamia.

A plague case at Camaran.

I have before me the sanitary report of Dr. Xanthopulides, the sanitary inspector of the lazaretto of Camaran, by which he communicates the details of the plague case which occurred on board the sambuc or sailing vessel *Hushini*. Said vessel is sailing between Loheia, in the Red Sea, and Aden. At its last voyage to Aden they loaded the vessel at a place near the docks, near the place where the first plague case broke out in Aden. They stayed there twenty-five days, and on the 24th of last March they sailed for the Red Sea. There was on board a crew of 33 men and 13 passengers, among whom were 5 women and 3 children. The cargo was composed of petroleum, candles, spices, and carpets. After two days of voyage, the 26th she arrived at Camaran. In her bill of health it was said 43 persons had been medically examined before vessel's departure; men all found well.

At her arrival at Camaran the captain declared that all on board were all right except a sailor who had a little wound in his foot. At the medical examination, which was very carefully made, it was found by Dr. Poumpouras and Dr. Marassoglu that said sailor had a bubo in the triangle of the scarpa of the left thigh which was very painful. In the above-mentioned sailor's left foot there was a pustule on the metatarsus. He was in a state of prostration and had high fever. Immediately he was isolated and his wearing apparel incinerated. By the microscopical examination the diagnosis of bubonic plague has been confirmed. The rest of the men, crew, and passengers have been separated and isolated, too.

By the inquest it has been found that above-mentioned sailor during the medical visit at Aden kept himself hidden and as a consequence he has not been examined by the Aden sanitary physician.

From Bassorah it is announced, under date of April 19, that as a con-

sequence of the floods at Zubeir on the northwest of said town, malarial fevers are prevailing in an epidemic form.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Victoria—Brisbane*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 110,951. Total number of deaths, 72, including diphtheria, 4, and 2 from enteric fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 195. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of June, 1900. Census population, 1900, 53,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health, for the month of May, 1900, from 720 municipalities, having an aggregate estimated population of 2,237,800, show a total of 2,162 deaths, including diphtheria, 27; enteric fever, 15; measles, 13; whooping cough, 8, and 239 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 75. No contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 103, including diphtheria 1; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 4, and 1 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—*Magdeburg*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 230,524. Total number of deaths, 382, including diphtheria, 13; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 4, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Weimar.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 35. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 16, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 25.2, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 9.4.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 64; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 49; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 a thousand. In Greater London 2,048 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 30 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 18 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths

registered during the week ended June 16, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Carrickfergus viz, 5.8, and the highest in Galway, viz, 56.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 167 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2, and 2 from enteric fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 16, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 19.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 17.2, and the highest in Perth, viz, 27.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 616, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 23; scarlet fever, 6, and 21 from whooping cough.

Dundee.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 167,584. Total number of deaths, 257, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 3, and 34 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Five weeks ended June 23, 1900. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—Formosa—Tamsui.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. Six deaths from typhus, 3 deaths from dysentery, 179 from plague, and 1 death from smallpox reported.

Month of May, 1900. Total number of deaths not reported. Two hundred and seventy-nine deaths from plague reported.

Nagasaki.—Ten days ended May 31, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 2 deaths from enteric fever reported.

Ten days ended June 10, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, and 1 from plague.

JAVA—Batavia.—Four weeks ended May 23, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 166, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 568, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 11; smallpox, 12, and 60 from phthisis pulmonalis.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, from June 29, 1900, to July 13, 1900.

[For reports received from December 29, 1899, to June 29, 1900, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 29, 1900.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-June 5...	.....	161	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 28-May 5...	.....	71	
Madras.....	May 19-May 23...	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:	May 12-May 18...	.....	3	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 3-June 16...	44	21	
Cartagena.....	June 1-June 13...	3	3	
Panama.....	June 12-June 18...	3	.....
Cuba:				
Havana.....	June 1-June 30...	17	6	
Sagua.....	July 5.....	2	.....
Santa Clara.....	June 20-June 25...	4	.....
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	May 7-May 13...	.....	1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-June 30...	.....	13	

PLAQUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Apr. 29-June 9...	209	176	
Djiddah.....	Apr. 26-June 16...	.....	76	
Yambo.....	Apr. 10-June 13...	.....	67	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	Jan. 24-May 9...	197	63	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 6-May 31...	63	18	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 20-June 2...	170	157	
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Apr. 20-June 18...	75	32	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-May 31...	640	458	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmednagar District.....	Apr. 29-May 19...	1	1	
Belgaum District.....	do.....	22	16	
Bombay City.....	do.....	1,227	968	
Nasik District.....	do.....	1	.....
Poona City.....	do.....	1	1	
Poona District.....	do.....	1	1	
Satara District.....	do.....	10	10	
Satara Town.....	do.....	2	2	
Surat District.....	do.....	6	4	
Surat Town.....	do.....	1	1	
Thana District.....	do.....	191	176	
Belgaum Town.....	do.....	8	8	
Kanara District.....	do.....	1	1	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	20	14	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	12	11	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....	.....	1	
Hyderabad Town.....	do.....	3	3	
Karachi City.....	do.....	562	422	
Boroda State.....	do.....	1	.....
Cutch State.....	do.....	253	195	
Mandir Town.....	do.....	105	89	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	51	37	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	2	2	
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	do.....	12	8	
Sachin State.....	do.....	2	.....
Janjira State.....	do.....	114	109	
Madras City.....	do.....	.....	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Salem District.....	Apr. 29-May 19...	16	11	
Calcutta	do	638	619	
Bankura District.....	do	12	11	
Midnapore District.....	do	1	1	
Hooghly District.....	do	14	12	
Howrah Town.....	do	39	37	
24-Parganas District.....	do	8	6	
Monghyr District.....	do	75	66	
Monghyr Town	do	39	30	
Saran District.....	do	99	81	
Chapra Town.....	do	70	58	
Patna District.....	do	398	376	
Patna City	do	4	2	
Dinapur Town.....	do	70	65	
Bihar Town.....	do	41	41	
Cuttach District.....	do	1	1	
Jullundur District.....	do	68	41	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do	25	7	
Nagpur City.....	do	18	18	
Nagpur District.....	do	1	.....
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do	5	4	
Mysore City.....	do	15	12	
Mysore District	do	1	1	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do	1	1	
Tumkar District	do	5	7	
Linganagur District.....	do	31	34	
Gulburga District.....	do	1	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	June 6.....	1	1	Taken from a vessel from the Goto Islands.
Shidzuoka Ken.....	May 6-June 9...	13	13	
Osaka.....	Apr. 8-June 9...	39	32	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 6-May 26...	11	7	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 23.....	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	.....	5	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 2	264	92	
Austria:				
Prague.....	June 3-June 16...	16	.....
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 12-May 18...	7	5	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 20-May 26...	1	.....
Cos:				
Os.....	Apr. 1.....	.....	235	
Egypt:				
Cairo	May 21-June 3...	.....	10	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 16...	2	.....
London.....	do	15	.....
Manchester.....	do	1	.....
Southampton.....	do	1	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	76	1	
France:				
Lyons.....	June 3-June 16...	.....	4	
St. Etienne	June 1-June 15...	3	.....
Germany:				
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	June 10-June 16...	.....	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-June 16...	2	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-June 5...	.....	42	
Karachl.....	May 10-June 3...	23	29	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 21-June 10...	2	.....
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 3-June 9...	1	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Korea:				
Seoul	May 20-May 26...			
Calcutta	Apr. 19-May 5...	40		Endemic.
Malta:				
Valetta	May 1-May 15...	6	0	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 27-June 16...		5	
City of Mexico.....	May 6-June 17...	164	100	
Vera Cruz.....	June 17-June 30...		12	
Ontario:				
Port Arthur.....	June 1-June 27...	2	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 6-May 12...	1		
Quebec:				
Compton County	May 12-June 23...	1		
Gaspe County.....	May 20-June 23...	1		
Hochelaga County.....	May 6-June 23...	1		
Montreal County	Apr. 22-June 23...	4	1	
Quebec County	Apr. 15-June 23...	8		
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 3-June 23...	128		
Russia:				
Moscow	May 27-June 9...	19	8	
Odessa.....	June 3-June 16...	11	1	
Riga	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...		12	
St. Petersburg.....	June 10-June 16...	71	18	
Warsaw	May 27-June 9...		6	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 16-June 22...	66		
Spain:				
Madrid.....	May 20-June 2...		26	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 11-May 26...		4	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 20-May 26...	1		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Aix la Chapelle	June 23	124,196	52								
Alexandretta	June 9	8,000	6								
Do.....	June 16	8,000	3								
Alexandria	May 27	319,766	171								
Amherstburg	June 30	2,300	0								
Do.....	July 7	2,300	0								
Amsterdam	June 23	526,538	157						2	1	1
Antwerp	June 16	293,111	64						1	1	1
Athens .....	....do.....	200,000									
Bahia	June 2	200,000									
Barmen	June 16	141,000	32							3	1
Barranquilla .....	....do.....	40,000	66	3	18	1					
Belfast .....	....do.....	329,000	141							11	1
Belize	June 28	13,000	4								
Bergen	June 14	68,000	17								
Do.....	June 21	68,000	24								
Berlin	June 9	1,857,394	720						1	20	8
Birmingham	June 23	519,610	143						1	2	3
Bluefields	June 24	3,018	4								5
Bombay	June 5	821,764	1,141	109	131	51	13		1		11
Bremen	June 16	145,000	69						2		
Breslau .....	....do.....	300,000	189	26					1		2
Bristol	June 28	326,973	98						1	1	3
Brussels	June 16	600,000	183						2	1	3
Budapest	June 18	640,000							1	1	7
Cairo	May 27	570,062	484						7	2	6
Do.....	June 2	570,062	510						3	8	2
Calcutta	May 5	681,560	696	216	71		40		2		
Cartagena	June 6	25,000	15			2					
Do.....	June 16	25,000	7			1			6		
Catania	June 21	124,000	75								
Chihuahua	June 16	24,000	25						1	1	
Do.....	June 23	24,000	42							2	1
Christiania .....	....do.....	230,000	72							3	3
Coburg	June 8	20,400	8								
Do.....	June 16	20,400	10	3							
Cologne .....	....do.....	366,629	158	15					1	1	4
Colombo	May 26	130,000	94						1		6
Do.....	June 2	130,000	96						3		
Colon	June 26	8,000	7						2		
Corunna	June 23	40,500	14								
Curacao	June 16	30,303	7								
Dresden	June 2	406,500	122						2	2	1
Do.....	June 9	406,500	163						2	2	2
Do.....	June 16	406,500	128						1	2	1
Dublin .....	....do.....	349,594	167							1	1
Dundee	June 23	167,584	49							1	1
Edinburgh	June 16	302,262	110						1	1	4
Flushing .....	....do.....	19,034	5								2
Do.....	June 23	19,034	2								
Frankfort-on-the Main	June 16	258,000	88			1					
Geneva	June 9	95,348	19								
Ghent	June 23	163,030	53								
Gibraltar	June 12	25,900	8								
Girgenti	June 16	24,428	6								
Glasgow	June 22	743,969	268						2	1	14
Gothenburg	June 16	125,800	39							1	17
Guayaquil	June 2	50,000	148								
Do.....	June 9	50,000	90								
Halifax	June 30	45,000	15						1		
Hamburg	June 23	691,349	212						1	4	7
Hongkong	May 26	248,710		82							
Do.....	June 2	248,710		75							
Karachi	June 3	38,195	142	12		7					16
Kingston, Canada	July 6	18,300	4								
Königsberg	June 16	184,273							7		2
Lausanne	June 9	45,722	14								
Leeds	Jun. 23	431,287	145						1	5	3
Leipsic	June 16	439,000	136							1	1
Leith .....	....do.....	78,509	27							1	
Liège	June 9	171,000	43						1		
Do.....	June 16	171,000	31								
Liverpool .....	....do.....	668,645	297						1	2	1
London .....	....do.....	6,652,145	2,048						15	7	38
Lyons	June 9	466,028	180						5	2	1
Do.....	June 16	466,028	191						2	1	1

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Madrid	May 26	512,596	322					8				6	20	
Do.	June 2	512,596	285					18				2	29	
Magdeburg	May 26	230,392	73	12										1
Do.	June 2	230,392	74	5										
Mainz	June 23	84,000	19										1	1
Manchester	June 16	550,864	259							2	2	3	10	9
Matamoras	June 23	16,604								1				
Do.	June 30	16,604		1										
Melbourne	May 19	477,000								1		1		
Do.	May 26	477,000								1				
Messina	June 23	107,000	21	3				20	9	1				
Mexico	May 6	344,377	416	31				1	17	11	1			
Do.	May 13	344,377	375	33				15	8	1	2	2		1
Do.	May 20	344,377	370	25				13	5	1		1		2
Do.	May 27	344,377	393	28				13	4	1	1			
Do.	June 3	344,377	382	37				15	8	1	1			
Do.	June 10	344,377	349	30				7	9	1				
Do.	June 17	344,377	346	34										
Monterey	June 28	25,000	70							2				
Montevideo	May 19	215,061	56							1				
Do.	May 26	215,061	56							1				
Moscow	June 9	1,000,000	620					5	1	2	3	7	40	3
Newcastle-on-the-Tyne	June 16	234,369	71							2		2	3	1
Odessa	do ...	434,600	192							1		2	6	
Osaka and Hiogo	June 9	236,159	128									1		
Palermo	June 16	292,891	105											
Panama	June 26	16,000												
Paris	June 16	2,511,629	942							14	1	5	18	6
Plymouth	June 23	101,848	37										2	
Port Said	June 4	42,328	42											
Do.	June 18	42,328	30											
Prague	June 16	198,468	134	34						3		1		
Puerto Cabello	Apr. 7	17,000	9	1										
Do.	Apr. 14	17,000	7	1										
Do.	Apr. 21	17,000	10	2										
Do.	Apr. 28	17,000	15	2						1				
Do.	May 5	17,000	12	1						1				
Do.	May 12	17,000	9	1						1				
Do.	May 19	17,000	11	1									1	
Do.	May 26	17,000	7	1										
Do.	June 2	17,000	8	1						1				
Do.	June 9	17,000	6	1									1	
Do.	June 16	17,000	14	2						1			1	
Puerto Cortes	June 27	2,000	2											
Rotterdam	June 23	324,614	101									1		
St. John, New Brunswick	June 30	45,000	5	1										
St. John, West Indies	June 23	30,000	12											
St. Petersburg	June 16	1,267,023	651						12	3	17	16	20	26
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	June 30	3,000												
St. Thomas, West Indies	May 25	12,019	7											
Do.	June 1	12,019	5											
Do.	June 8	12,019	7											
Do.	June 16	12,019	10											
Do.	June 23	12,019	9											
Sheffield	June 16	365,405	161										9	6
Singapore	May 19	97,111	163	28										
Do.	May 26	97,111	191	20										
Smyrna	June 10	300,000	64	9						4				
Do.	June 17	300,000	71	24						2			1	
Solingen	June 9	16,000	14										1	
Southampton	June 16	105,831	32										2	
Do.	June 23	105,831	24											
South Shields	June 16	105,677	29										1	1
Stettin	do ...	153,000	90											
Stuttgart	June 21	162,934	50											
Tampico	June 10	14,000	9											
Do.	June 17	14,000	7											
Do.	June 24	14,000	9											
Trapani	June 16	48,743	14											
Trieste	June 16	166,499	85										2	1
Tuxpan	June 25	10,000	12	1										
Utila	June 23	800	0											
Venice	June 16	177,924	66										1	1

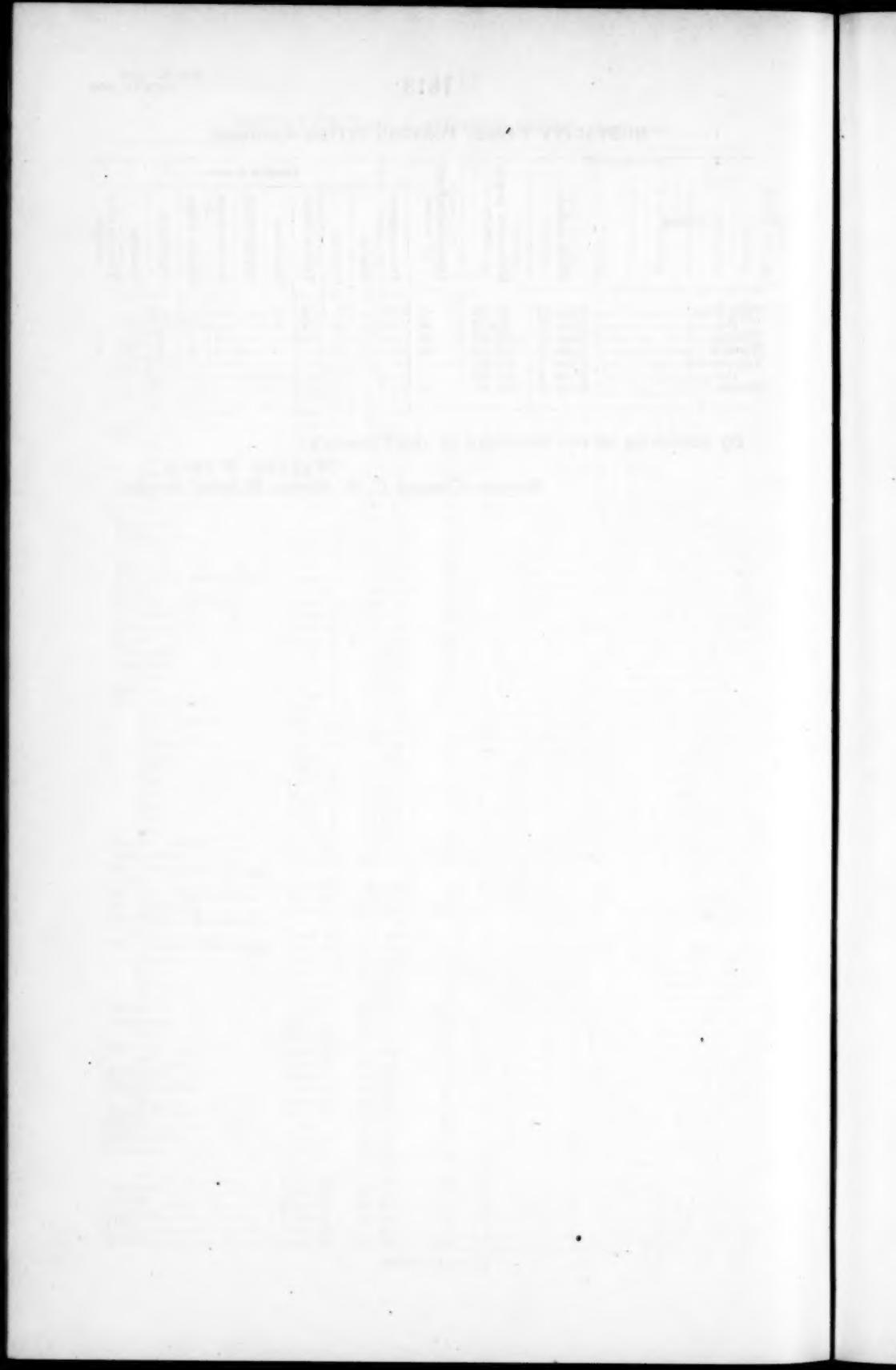
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MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Vera Cruz.....	June 23	25,000	44	6	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 30	25,000	38	4	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	June 16	1,656,662	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	June 9	645,848	251	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	21
Yokohama.....	June 2	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	4
Do.....	June 9	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Zurich.....	June 16	184,147	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.



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